

Kentucky Youth Tobacco Survey 2008



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**Cabinet for Health and Family Services
Department for Public Health
Prevention and Quality Improvement
Health Promotion Branch
Tobacco Prevention and Cessation Program**

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INTRODUCTION

The 2008 Kentucky Youth Tobacco Survey (KYTS) was conducted from February 2008 to June 2008 by local health department tobacco prevention and cessation specialists and the Kentucky Department for Public Health. Technical assistance was provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Office on Smoking and Health. A total of 2888 high school students and 4088 middle school students completed usable questionnaires. Students were surveyed using a questionnaire containing 67 questions based on the Youth Tobacco Survey instrument originally developed in 1997 by the Florida Department of Health and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

The KYTS is designed to gather information on young people concerning:

- Prevalence of tobacco use including cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, cigars, and bidis
- Cessation of tobacco use
- Secondhand smoke exposure
- Access to tobacco products
- Use of tobacco in schools
- Tobacco-related attitudes
- Influence of peers and family members to use tobacco products

The results from the KYTS also benefit in the monitoring of Healthy Kentuckians 2010; a health initiative reflecting Kentucky's commitment to the national prevention initiative "Healthy People 2010." The KYTS provides data for youth objectives in chapter 3 of Healthy Kentuckians 2010, including reducing cigarette smoking prevalence among middle and high school students, reducing the proportion of students who think smoking makes young people fit in, and increasing the proportion of high school students who have never smoked.

The Kentucky Tobacco Prevention and Cessation Program (KTPCP), within the Department for Public Health, has received funding from the CDC since 1993 to establish a comprehensive tobacco control program charged with reducing disease, disability, and death related to tobacco use. To achieve this, KTPCP addresses the following four goals:

- Preventing the initiation of tobacco use among young people
- Promoting quitting among young people and adults
- Eliminating nonsmokers' exposure to secondhand smoke
- Identifying and eliminating the disparities related to tobacco use and its effects among different population groups

Along with federal funds, the KTPCP receives state funds through the Master Settlement Agreement. With these resources, KTPCP supports 56 local health departments in building community capacities to prevent and eliminate harm from tobacco use. The successful administration of the KYTS by local health departments obtains information useful in monitoring the progress toward achieving each of the four goals listed above. Evaluation of the activities conducted to prevent and control tobacco use in Kentucky will result in a greater knowledge of how to direct resources in the future.

The following report contains results from the 2008 high school and middle school KYTS, as well as comparison results from previous years (the KYTS is conducted in even years only). High school and middle school data are compared to 2006 data. Statistical analyses of the differences between survey years were calculated with SAS/SUDAAN software. The report is categorized by topic regarding tobacco use. Definitions of each topic area can be found on page 45 of this report.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Cigarettes

Current smokers:

- High school increased from 25% in 2006 to 27% in 2008.
- Middle school decreased from 12% in 2006 to 9% in 2008.

Lifetime smokers:

- High school increased from 57% in 2006 to 59% in 2008.
- Middle school decreased from 36% in 2006 to 31% in 2008

Smokeless Tobacco

Current use:

- High school increased from 13% in 2006 to 14% in 2008.
- Middle school remained the same (8%).

Lifetime use:

- From 2006 to 2008, high school remained the same (31%).
- Middle school remained the same (18%).

Cigars

Current smokers:

- From 2006 to 2008, high school students remained the same (15%).
- Middle school decreased from 7% in 2006 to 6% in 2008.

Lifetime smokers:

- High school increased from 39% in 2006 to 40% in 2008.
- Middle school decreased from 21% in 2006 to 17% in 2008.

Bidis (hand-rolled cigarettes wrapped in a leaf, tied with a string²)

Current smokers:

- High school students increased from 3% in 2006 to 6% in 2008.
- Middle school remained the same (3%).

Lifetime smokers:

- High school increased from 6% in 2006 to 8% in 2008.
- Middle school decreased from 6% in 2006 to 5% in 2008.

Any Type of Tobacco

Current use:

- High school increased from 34% in 2006 to 36% in 2008.
- Middle school decreased from 19% in 2006 to 17% in 2008.

Lifetime use:

- High school increased from 65% in 2006 to 67% in 2008.
- Middle school decreased from 44% in 2006 to 40% in 2008

Access

- In 2008, 30% of high school smokers more often gave money to an older person to purchase cigarettes rather than purchased them in a store themselves, borrowed or bummed them from someone, or received them from an older person without payment.
- In 2008, 27% of middle school smokers were more likely to get cigarettes by giving money to an older person to purchase them, compared to 2006, when middle school smokers were more likely to borrow or bum cigarettes from others (26%).

Current use is defined as having smoked or used a tobacco product on one or more of the past 30 days.

Lifetime use is defined as having ever tried smoking or using a tobacco product, even one or two puffs.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY — continued

Quit Attempts

- High school decreased slightly from 60% in 2006 to 59% in 2008.
- Middle school decreased slightly from 66% in 2006 to 65% in 2008.

Secondhand Smoke— in a room where someone was smoking within the past week

High School:

- Current smokers decreased from 92% in 2006 to 89% in 2008.
- Never smokers decreased from 67% in 2006 to 56% in 2008.

Middle School:

- Current smokers increased from 86% in 2006 to 88% in 2008.
- Never smokers increased from 55% in 2006 to 59% in 2008.

Secondhand Smoke— in a car where someone was smoking within the past week

High School:

- Current smokers increased from 85% in 2006 to 86% in 2008.
- Never smokers decreased from 44% in 2006 to 35% in 2008.

Middle School:

- Current smokers increased from 80% in 2006 to 83% in 2008.
- Never smokers increased from 42% in 2006 to 46% in 2008.

Perceptions and Attitudes Towards Tobacco Use

Think young people who smoke have more friends:

- High school increased from 20% in 2006 to 22% in 2008.
- Middle school decreased from 20% in 2006 to 17% in 2008.

Think smoking makes young people look cool:

- High school increased from 11% in 2006 to 13% in 2008.
- Middle school decreased from 11% in 2006 to 10% in 2008.

Consider smoke from someone else's cigarette to be harmful:

- High school:
 - Current smokers decreased from 89% in 2006 to 84% in 2008.
 - Never smokers decreased from 96% in 2006 to 91% in 2008.
- Middle school:
 - Current smokers decreased from 82% in 2006 to 81% in 2008.
 - Never smokers decreased from 92% in 2006 to 91% in 2008.

Believe people could get addicted to using tobacco just like they can get addicted to heroin or cocaine:

- High school decreased from 89% in 2006 to 85% in 2008.
 - Current smokers decreased from 85% in 2006 to 82% in 2008.
 - Never smokers decreased from 93% in 2006 to 89% in 2008.
- Middle school remained the same from 2006 to 2008 (89%).
 - Current smokers increased from 84% in 2006 to 87% in 2008.
 - Never smokers decreased slightly from 91% in 2006 to 90% in 2008.

Think it is safe to smoke for a year or two, as long as you quit after that:

- High school:
 - Current smokers increased from 24% in 2006 to 30% in 2008.
 - Never smokers increased from 4% in 2006 to 9% in 2008.
- Middle school:
 - Current smokers increased from 31% in 2006 to 34% in 2008.
 - Never smokers remained the same from 2006 to 2008 (7%).

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY — continued

Perceptions and Attitudes Towards Tobacco Use — continued

Think people risk harming themselves if they smoke between one and five cigarettes a day:

- High school:
 - Current smokers increased slightly from 84% in 2006 to 85% in 2008.
 - Never smokers decreased from 94% in 2006 to 89% in 2008.
- Middle school:
 - Current smokers decreased from 82% in 2006 to 78% in 2008.
 - Never smokers increased slightly from 91% in 2006 to 92% in 2008.

Social Influences Impacting Tobacco Use

Lives with someone who currently smokes:

- High school:
 - Current smokers remained the same from 2006 to 2008 (66%).
 - Never smokers decreased from 44% in 2006 to 36% in 2008.
- Middle school:
 - Current smokers remained the same from 2006 to 2008 (78%).
 - Never smokers increased from 44% in 2006 to 50% percent in 2008.

Lives with someone who currently uses smokeless tobacco:

- High school:
 - Current smokeless tobacco users decreased slightly from 45% in 2006 to 37% in 2008.
 - Never smokeless tobacco users increased slightly from 17% in 2006 to 22% in 2008.
- Middle school:
 - Current smokeless tobacco users decreased from 55% in 2006 to 43% in 2008.
 - Never smokeless tobacco users increased from 17% in 2006 to 23% in 2008.

Have one or more friends that smoke:

- High school:
 - Current smokers decreased from 92% in 2006 to 91% in 2008.
 - Never smokers remained the same from 2006 to 2008 (38%).
- Middle school:
 - Current smokers remained the same from 2006 to 2008 (88%).
 - Never smokers increased from 21% in 2006 to 31% in 2008.

Have one or more friends that currently use smokeless tobacco:

- High school:
 - Current smokeless tobacco users decreased from 86% in 2006 to 78% in 2008.
 - Never smokeless tobacco users increased from 33% in 2006 to 38% in 2008.
- Middle school:
 - Current smokeless tobacco users decreased from 76% in 2006 to 73% in 2008.
 - Never smokeless tobacco users increased from 23% in 2006 to 33% in 2008.

Tobacco Dependence

Lifetime smokers who smoked their first cigarette before age 11:

- High school decreased from 18% in 2006 to 10% in 2008.
- Middle school increased from 28% in 2006 to 36% in 2008.

Lifetime smokers who have smoked 100 or more cigarettes:

- High school increased from 32% in 2006 to 34% in 2008.
- Middle school decreased from 16% in 2006 to 12% in 2008.

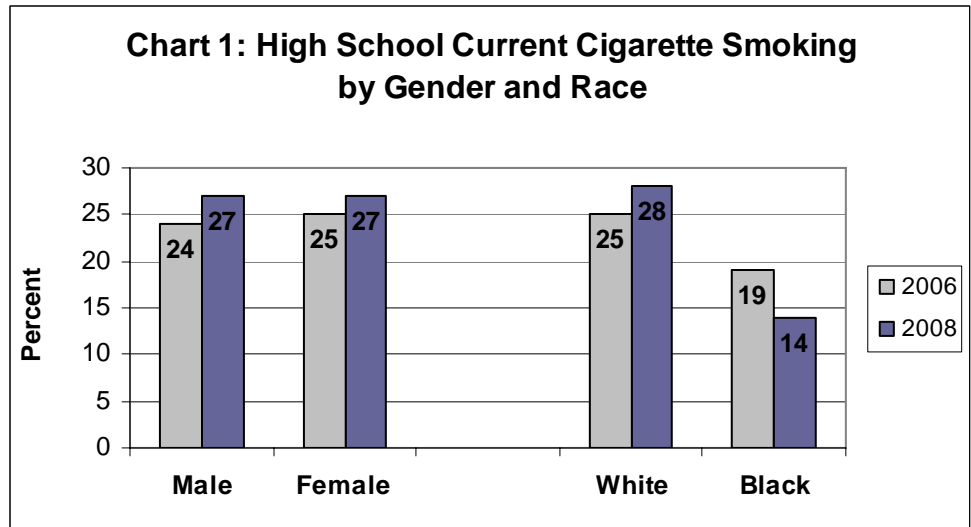
I. PREVALENCE

A. Cigarettes: Current Use 1. High School

In 2008, 27% of high school students reported current smoking. This is a slight increase from 2006, when 25% of high school students reported current smoking.

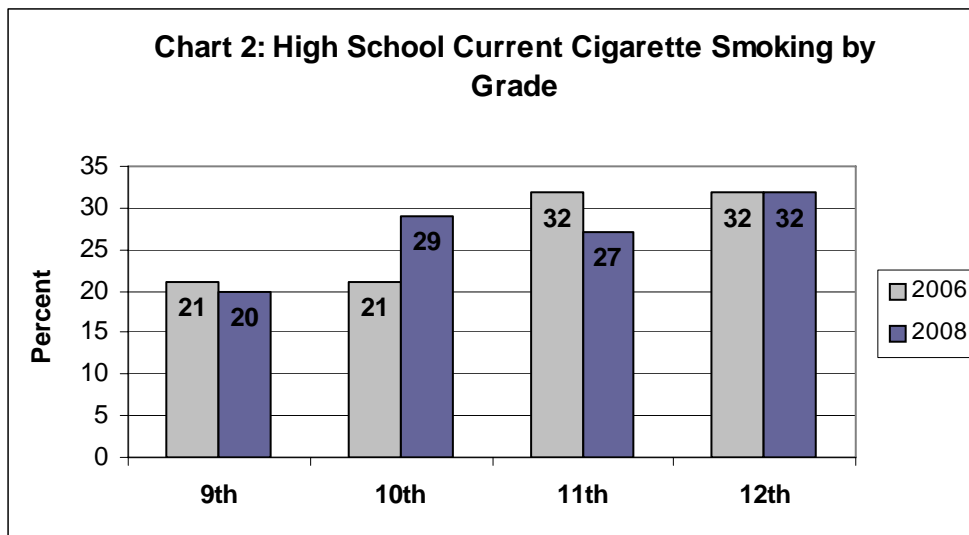
In 2008, an increase in current smoking was seen in both males and females. Males reporting current smoking increased from 24% in 2006 to 27% in 2008.

Females saw a similar increase, from 25% in 2006 to 27% in 2008.



Both increases and decreases were observed in the race/ethnicity category. Individuals identifying themselves as White or Other both increased in the percentage of current smokers, with 28% in the White category (25% in 2006), and 35% in the Other category (26% in 2006). Current smoking among Black students decreased from 19% in 2006 to 14% in 2008, and prevalence among Hispanic students decreased from 35% in 2006 to 21% in 2008.

Current smoking was reported most often by individuals in the 12th grade. Thirty-two percent of 12th graders reported current smoking in both 2006 and 2008. Current smokers in the 10th grade increased from 21% in 2006 to 29% in 2008.



Decreases in current smoking were observed in both 9th and 11th grade students.

I. PREVALENCE

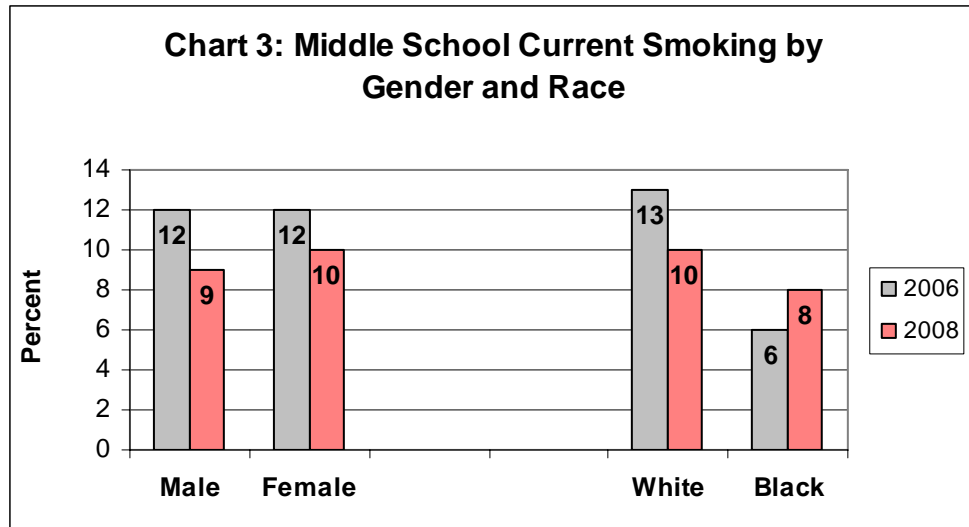
A. Cigarettes: Current Use 2. Middle School

In 2006, 12% of middle school students reported current smoking, but a decrease to 9% was observed in 2008.

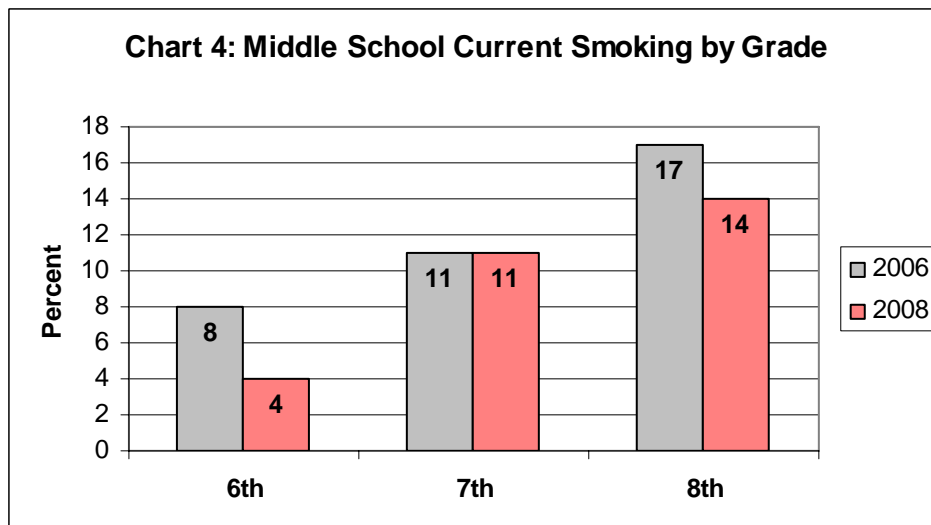
Nine percent of male and 10% of female middle school students reported current smoking in 2008. This is a decrease for both genders since 2006.

All race/ethnicity categories saw a decrease in reported current smoking in 2008 except

Black middle school students. Black current smokers increased from 6% in 2006 to 8% in 2008. The Hispanic category decreased, with 16% reporting current smoking in 2006, compared to only 4% reporting current smoking in 2008.



Decreases were seen in both 6th and 8th grade students reporting current smoking. In 2006, 8% of 6th graders reported current smoking, decreasing to 4% in 2008. Current smoking among 8th grade students also decreased from



17% in 2006 to 14% in 2008. There was no change in 7th grade students reporting current smoking (11%).

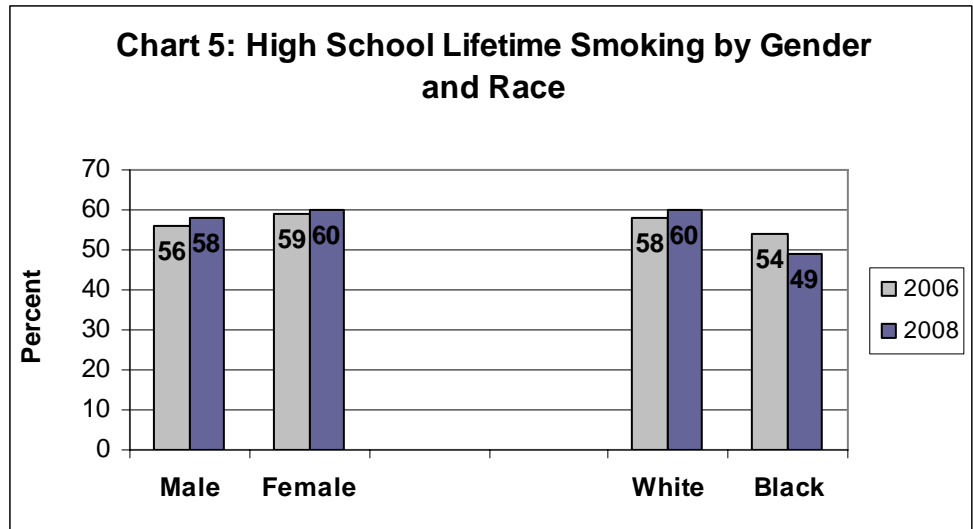
I. PREVALENCE

B. Cigarettes: Lifetime Use

1. High School

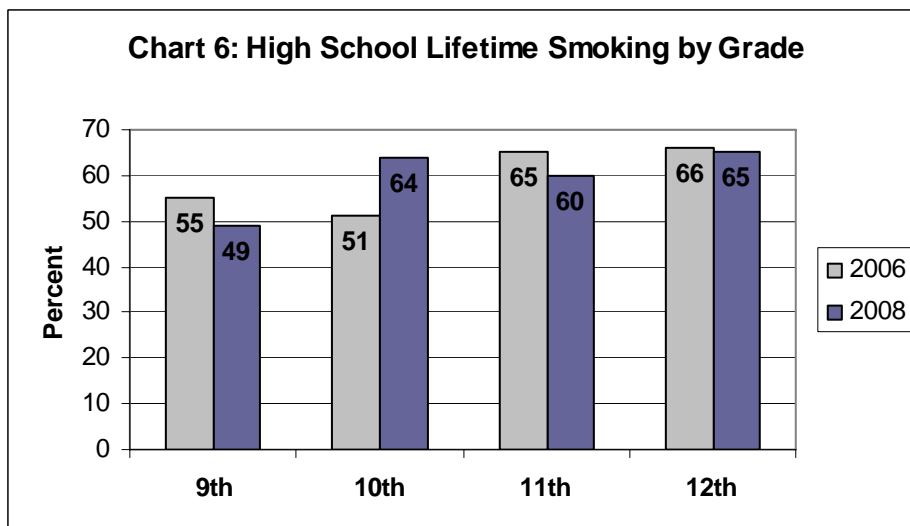
In 2008, total lifetime smoking among high school students increased to 59%.

Both male and female high school students increased slightly in lifetime smoking. Males increased from 56% in 2006 to 58% in 2008, while females increased from 59% in 2006 to 60% in 2008.



Increases in lifetime smoking were seen in both the White and Other race or ethnicity categories. White high school students reporting lifetime smoking increased from 58% in 2006 to 60% in 2008. The Other race or ethnicity category also saw an increase in lifetime smoking, with 51% reporting lifetime smoking in 2006 compared to 63% reporting lifetime smoking in 2008. Lifetime smoking among Black high school students decreased from 54% in 2006 to 49% in 2008, and among Hispanic students from 67% in 2006 to 49% in 2008.

From 2006 to 2008, lifetime cigarette smoking decreased among 9th, 11th, and 12th grade students.



Lifetime smoking increased from 51% to 64% among 10th grade students, representing a 25% increase in lifetime smoking in this category.

I. PREVALENCE

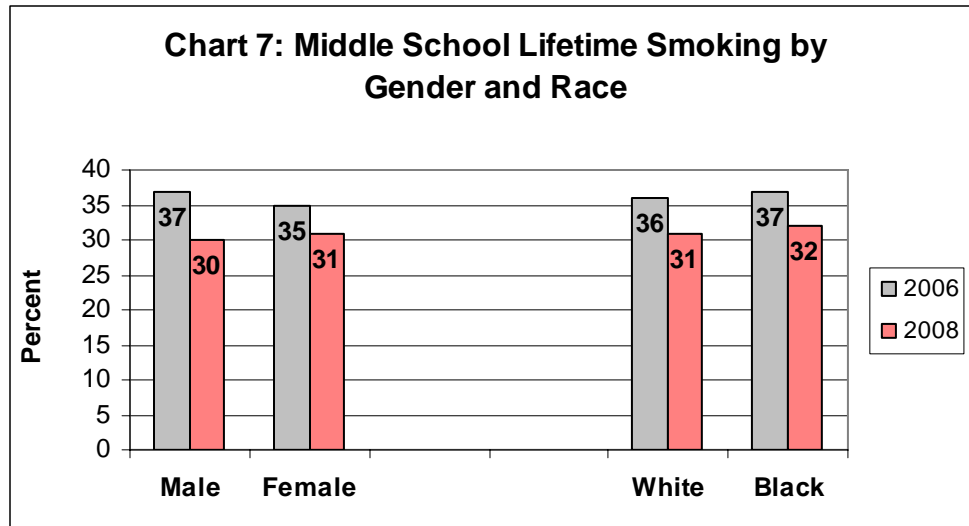
B. Cigarettes: Lifetime Use 2. Middle School

From 2006 to 2008, total lifetime cigarette smoking among middle school students decreased from 36% to 31%.

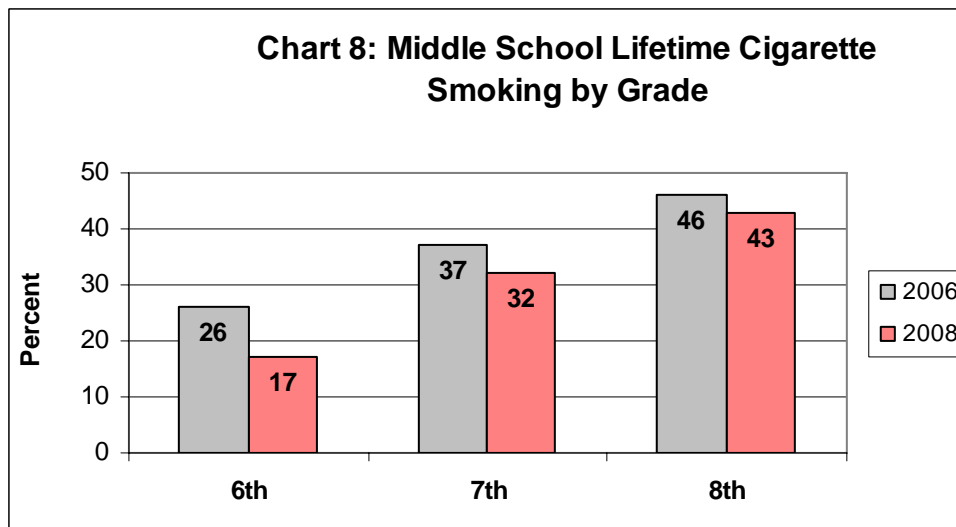
Both male and female middle school lifetime smoking decreased from 2006 to 2008.

Lifetime smoking decreased among all race and ethnicity groups from 2006 to 2008. Lifetime smoking in the Hispanic group

decreased from 40% in 2006 to 24% in 2008. White middle school students decreased from 36% in 2006 to 31% in 2008. Lifetime smoking among Black students also decreased from 37% in 2006 to 32% in 2008. Students identifying themselves as Other races or ethnicities decreased from 34% in 2006 to 30% in 2008.



From 2006 to 2008, lifetime cigarette smoking decreased in all middle school grades. Seventeen percent of sixth grade student reported lifetime smoking in 2008, compared to 26% in 2006. Students in the 7th grade reporting



lifetime cigarette smoking decreased from 37% in 2006 to 32% in 2008. Lifetime cigarette smoking among 8th grade students decreased from 46% in 2006 to 43% in 2008.

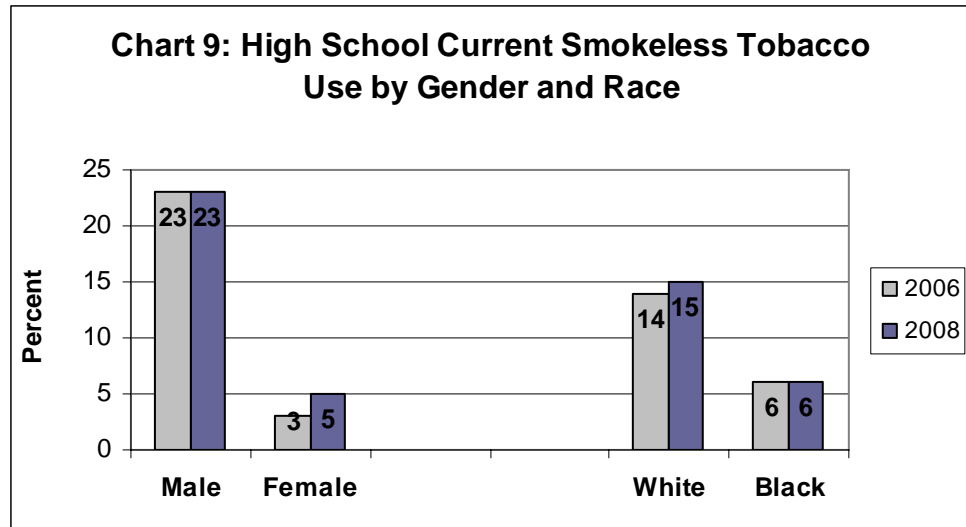
I. PREVALENCE

C. Smokeless Tobacco: Current Use

1. High School

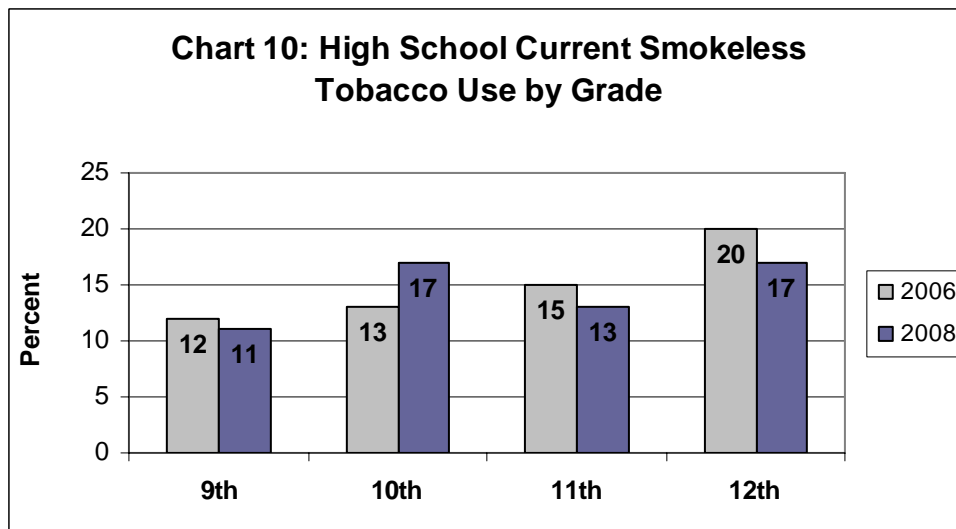
Total current smokeless tobacco use among high school students increased slightly from 13% in 2006 to 14% in 2008.

Among male high school students, current smokeless tobacco use remained unchanged, at 23%. Among female students, current use increased from 3% in 2006 to 5% in 2008.



Current smokeless tobacco use was unchanged among Black students (6%). Hispanic students current use decreased from 9% in 2006 to 3% in 2008. Smokeless tobacco use increased in both the White and the Other race

categories. White students increased slightly to 15%, while Other races and ethnicities increased more substantially from 18% in 2006 to 27% in 2008.



From 2006 to 2008, current smokeless tobacco use increased among 10th graders, from 13% to 17%. In 2008, current smokeless tobacco use decreased in 9th, 11th, and 12th grades, compared to 2006.

I. PREVALENCE

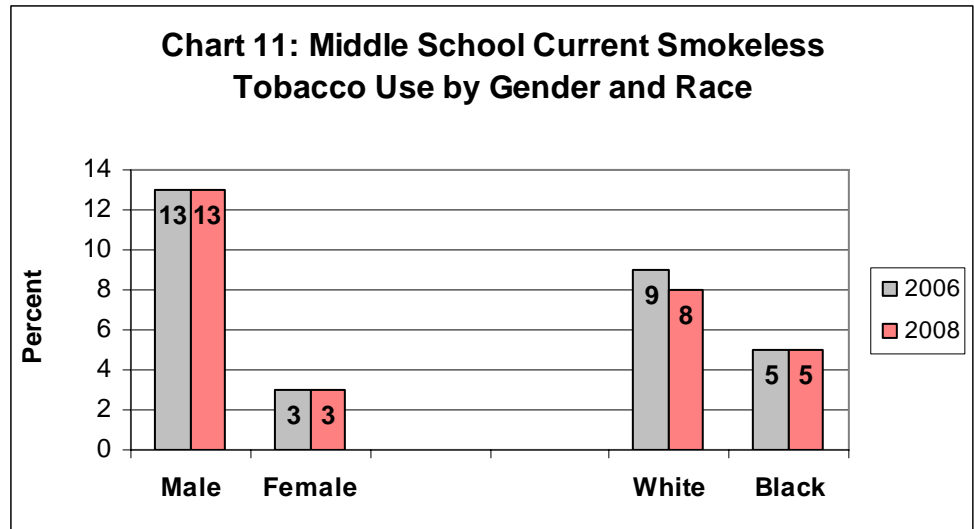
C. Smokeless Tobacco: Current Use 2. Middle School

In 2008, total current smokeless tobacco use among middle school students remained the same as 2006, at 8%.

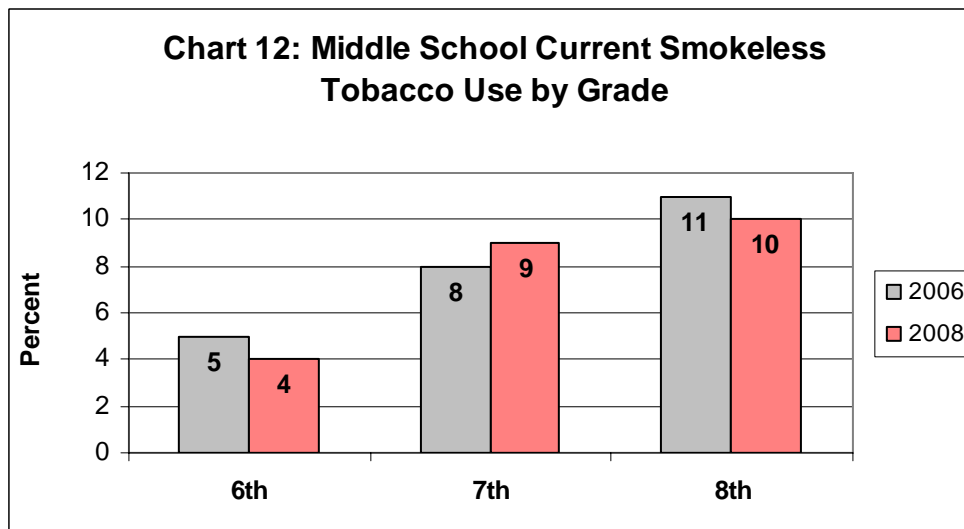
There was also no change in current smokeless tobacco use among middle school males (13%) or females (3%), compared to 2006.

When considering race or ethnicity, white middle school students decreased slightly in

current use of smokeless tobacco, from 9% in 2006 to 8% in 2008. Those identifying themselves as Other races or ethnicities increased in current smokeless tobacco use, from 5% in 2006 to 8% in 2008. Black students remained unchanged at 5%. In 2008, only 1% of Hispanic middle school students reported currently using smokeless tobacco.



From 2006 to 2008, current smokeless tobacco use decreased slightly in both 6th and 8th grade students. Sixth grade students decreased from 5% in 2006 to 4% in 2008, while 8th grade students decreased from 11% in 2006 to



10% in 2008. Eight percent of 7th grade student reported currently using smokeless tobacco in 2006, with a slight increase to 9% in 2008.

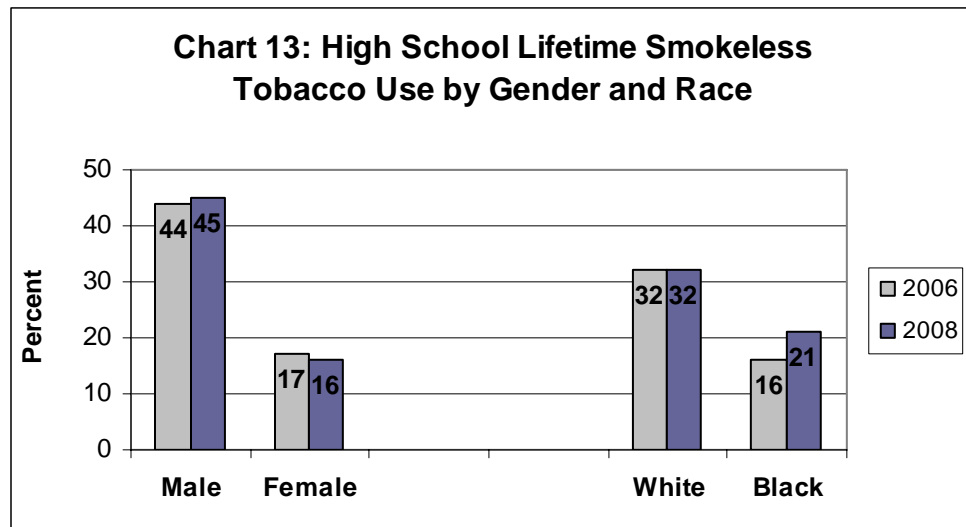
I. PREVALENCE

D. Smokeless Tobacco: Lifetime Use

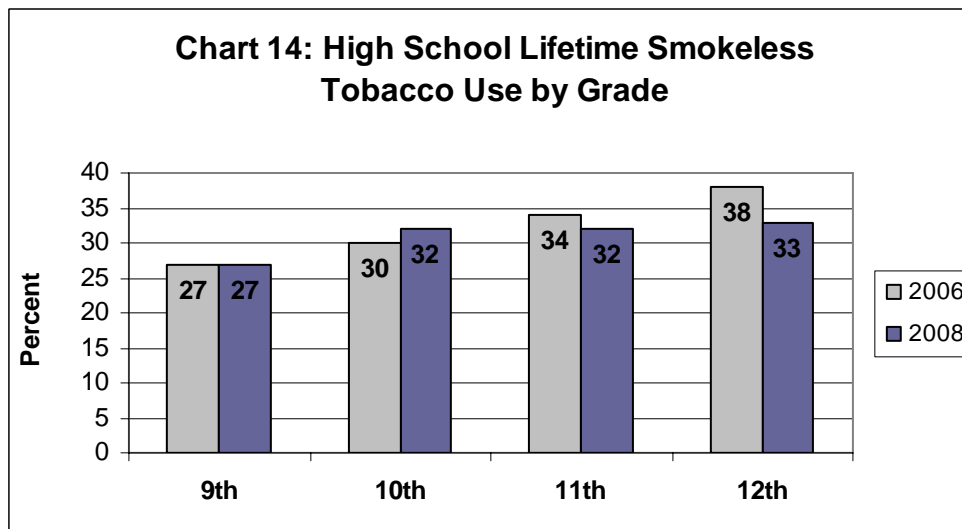
1. High School

Lifetime use of smokeless tobacco among high school students remained unchanged from 2006 to 2008. Thirty-one percent of high school students reported lifetime use of smokeless tobacco.

High school males increased slightly in lifetime use of smokeless tobacco, from 44% in 2006 to 45% in 2008. Females, however, decreased slightly. In 2006, 17% of females reported lifetime use, with 16% reporting lifetime use in 2008.



No change was observed in lifetime use of smokeless tobacco among white high school students (32%). Blacks and those identifying themselves as Other races or ethnicities both increased in lifetime use of smokeless tobacco.



Blacks increased from 16% to 21%, while those in the Other category increased from 33% to 38%. The only race/ethnicity category with a decrease in lifetime use of smokeless tobacco was the Hispanic category. This group decreased from 29% in 2006 to 21% in 2008.

Lifetime smokeless tobacco use did not change among 9th grade students from

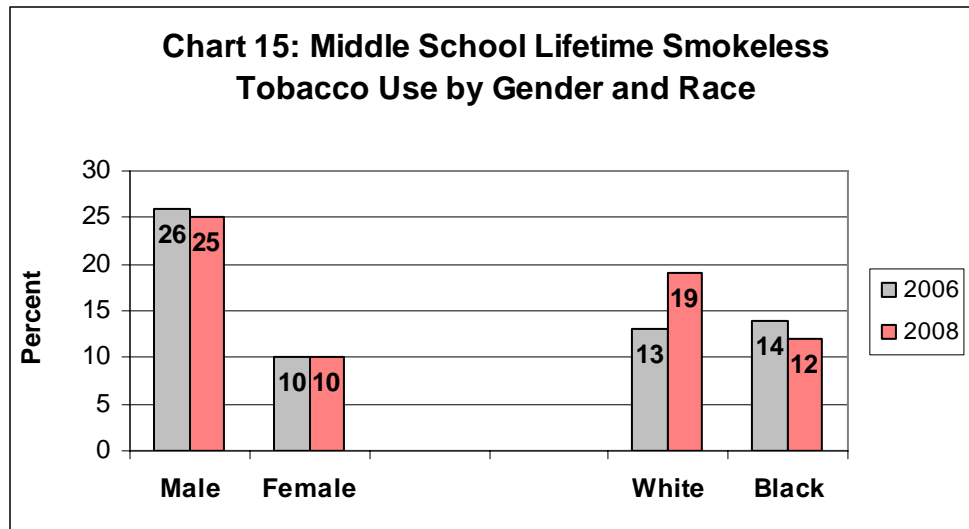
2006 to 2008 (27%). Lifetime use increased among 10th graders, from 30% in 2006 to 32% in 2008. There was a decrease in lifetime use among 11th graders, from 34% in 2006 to 32% in 2008. A decrease was also seen in 12th graders, from 38% in 2006 to 33% in 2008.

I. PREVALENCE

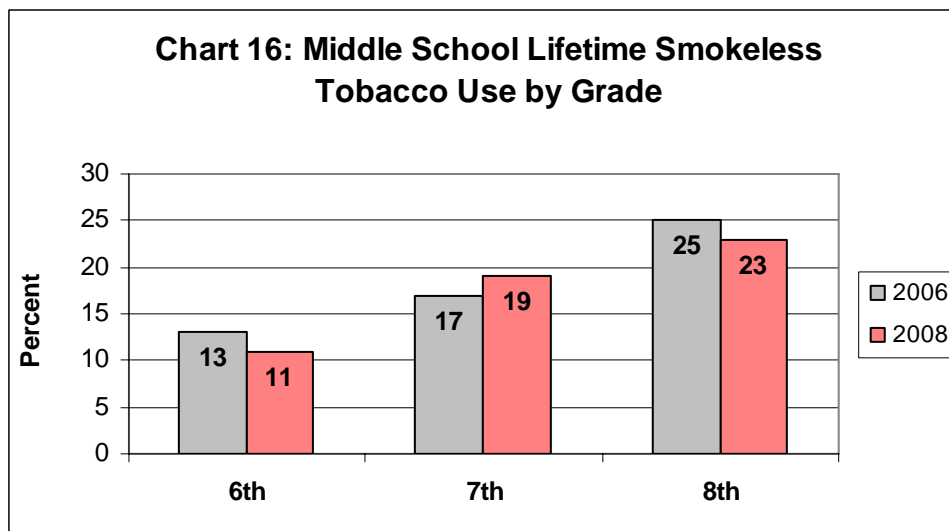
D. Smokeless Tobacco: Lifetime Use 2. Middle School

Lifetime smokeless tobacco use among middle school students remained unchanged from 2006 to 2008. Eighteen percent of middle school students were lifetime smokeless tobacco users.

In 2008, lifetime use of smokeless tobacco by males decreased slightly to 25%, from 26% in 2006. There was no change in the use of smokeless tobacco by females. Ten percent of females reported lifetime smokeless tobacco use in both 2006 and 2008.



The lifetime use of smokeless tobacco products by white middle school students increased from 13% in 2006 to 19% in 2008. Students identifying themselves as Other races or ethnicities increased slightly in lifetime use, from 13% in 2006 to 14% in 2008. Both the Black and Hispanic categories saw decreases in lifetime use. Black students decreased from 14% in 2006 to 12% in 2008. Hispanic students decreased from 15% in 2006 to 9% in 2008.



Lifetime use of smokeless tobacco by both 6th and 8th grade students decreased from 2006 to 2008. In 2006, lifetime use of smokeless tobacco by 6th graders was 13%, but had decreased to 11% by 2008. Likewise, there was a decrease in lifetime smokeless tobacco use by 8th graders from 25% in 2006 to 23% in 2008. From 2006 to 2008, there was an increase in lifetime smokeless tobacco use in 7th grade students. In 2006, 17% of 7th graders reported lifetime use, compared to 19% in 2008.

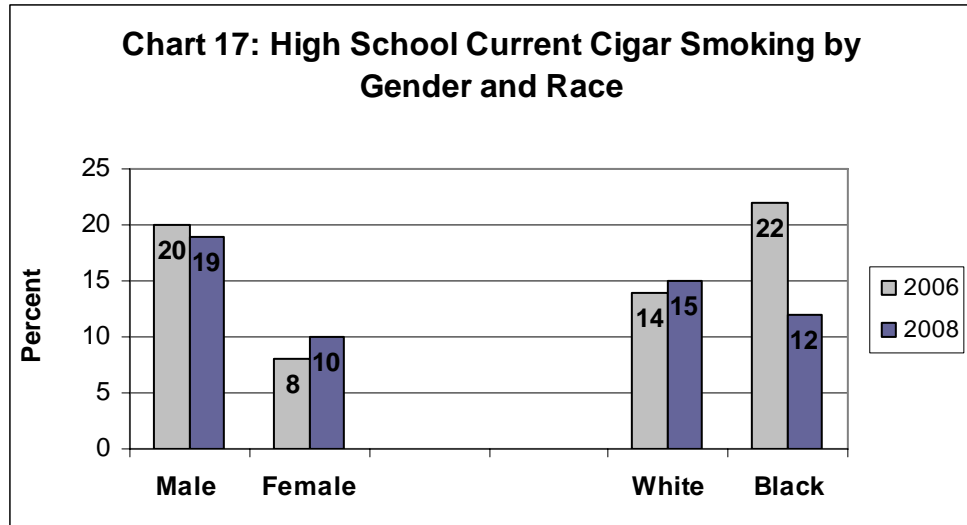
I. PREVALENCE

E. Cigars: Current Use

1. High School

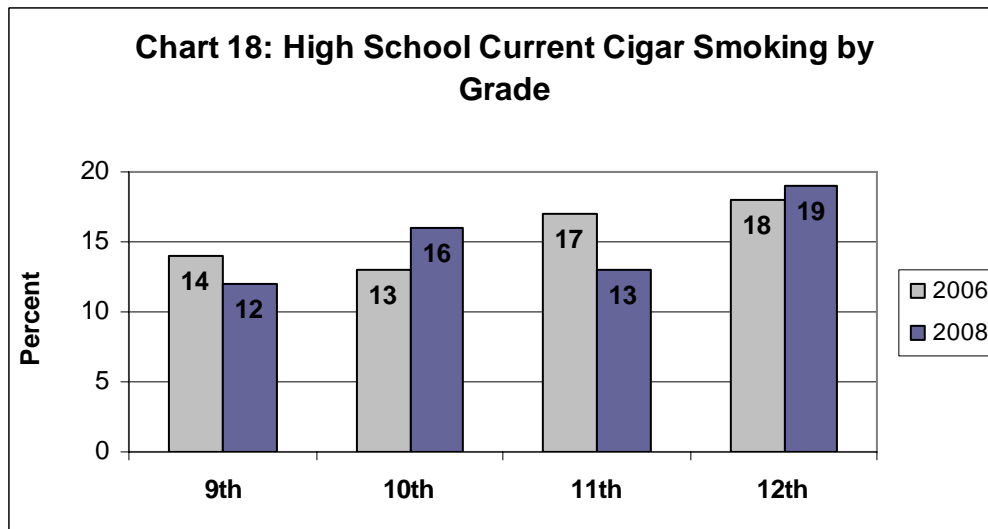
From 2006 through 2008, current cigar use among high school students remained unchanged (15%).

During this two year period, current cigar use decreased slightly among high school males, from 20% in 2006 to 19% in 2008. High school females increased in current cigar use, from 8% in 2006 to 10% in 2008.



In 2006, 36% of students identifying themselves as Hispanic reported current cigar use. In 2008, this number decreased to only 9%. The Black category also decreased from 22% in 2006 to 12% in 2008. Current cigar use among White students increased slightly from 14% in 2006 to 15% in 2008. Those students identifying themselves as Other races or

ethnicities increased from 20% in 2006 to 26% in 2008.



In 2008, decreases in current cigar smoking were seen in both 9th and 11th grade students. Current cigar smoking among 9th grade students decreased from 14% in 2006 to 12% in 2008. Among 11th grade students, current cigar smoking decreased from 17% in 2006 to 13% in 2008.

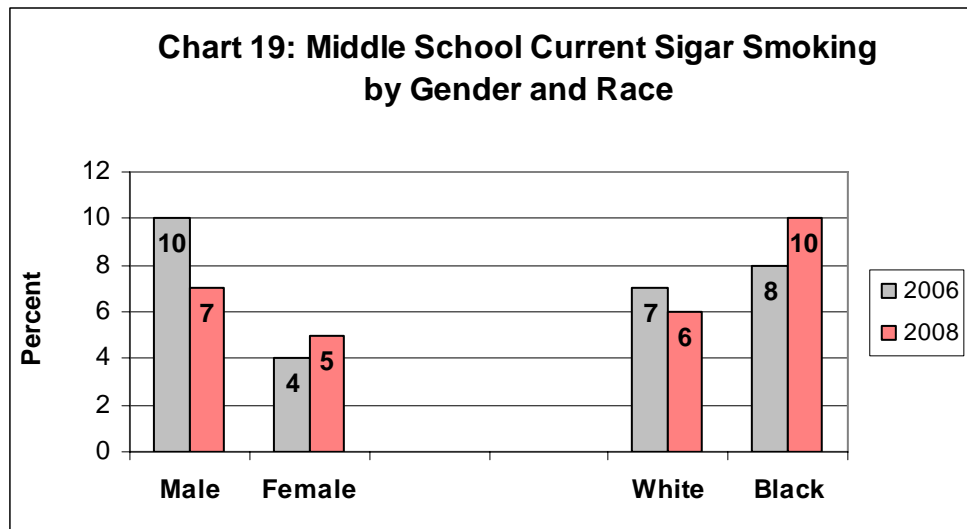
Increases in current cigar smoking were seen in both 10th and 12th grade students. Sixteen percent of 10th grade students reported current cigar smoking in 2008, compared to 13% in 2006. Current cigar smoking among 12th grade students increased slightly to 19% in 2008.

I. PREVALENCE

E. Cigars: Current Use 2. Middle School

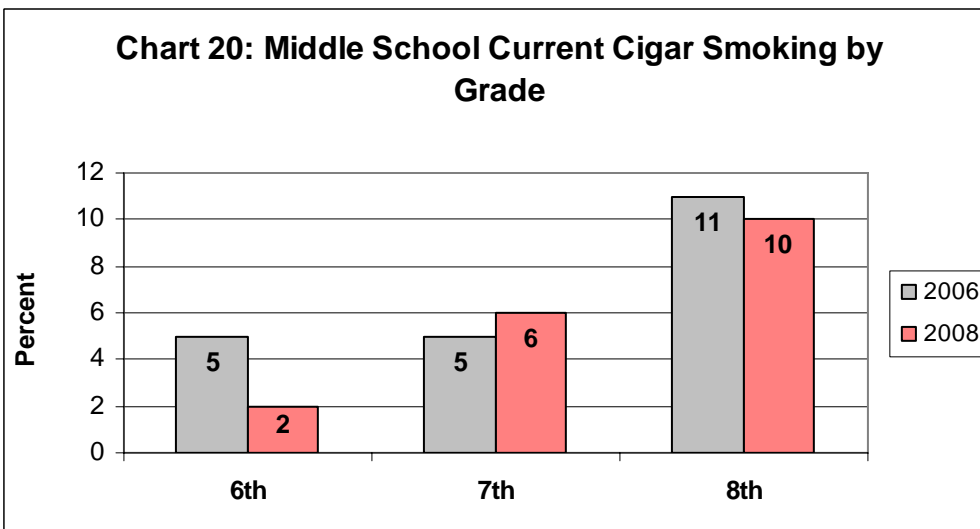
In 2008, total current cigar use among middle school students decreased slightly to 6% (from 7% in 2006).

Male middle school students reported less current cigar use in 2008 than in 2006. Ten percent of middle school males were current cigar smokers in 2006, but that number decreased to 7% in 2008. Female middle school students, however, increased slightly in current cigar use. In 2006, 4% of female middle school students reported current cigar use. In 2008, that number had increased to 5%.



All race and ethnic groups except Blacks decreased in current cigar use in 2008. Fewer Hispanic middle school students reported current cigar use in 2008. Eleven percent of Hispanic students reported current cigar use in 2006, and only 4% reported current use in 2008. Those identifying themselves as Other races or ethnicities decreased from 9% in 2006 to 6% in 2008. White middle school students decreased slightly from 7% in 2006 to 6% in 2008. Current cigar use among Black middle school students increased from 8% in 2006 to 10% in 2008.

Only 2% of 6th grade students reported current cigar use in 2008, compared to 5% in 2006. Current cigar use increased slightly among 7th grade students, from 5% in 2006 to 6% in 2008. A slight decrease in current cigar use



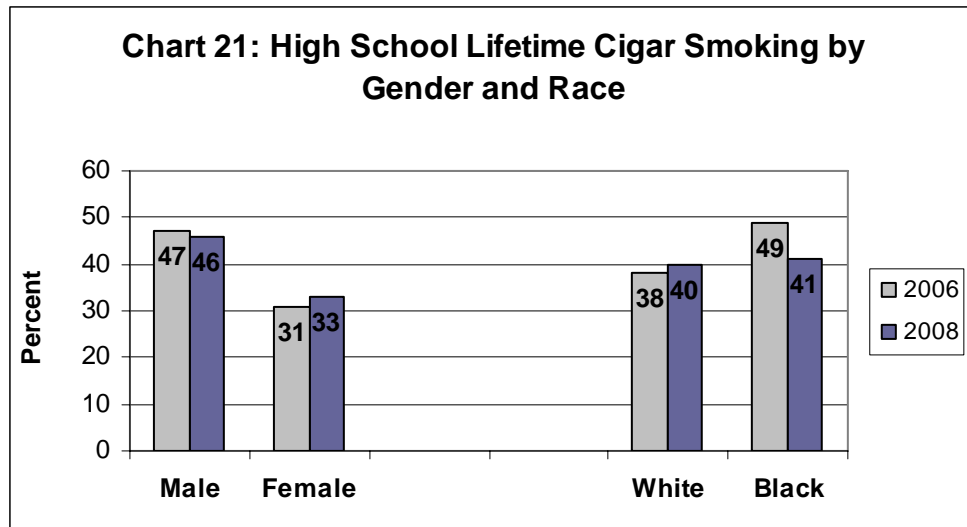
was seen in 8th grade students in 2008 to 10%.

I. PREVALENCE

F. Cigars: Lifetime Use 1. High School

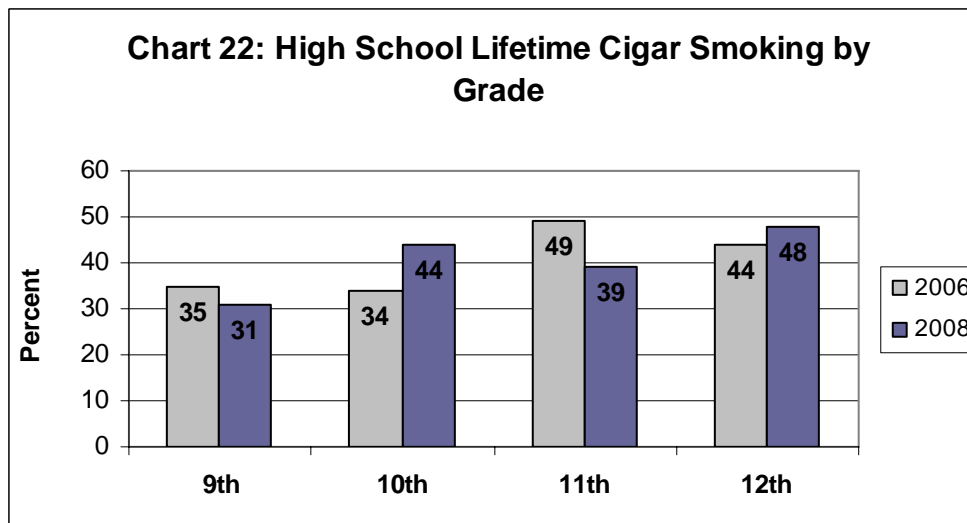
Total lifetime use of cigars among high school students increased from 39% in 2006 to 40% in 2008.

More males reported lifetime use of cigars (46%) than females (33%) in 2008. Male lifetime use of cigars decreased slightly from 47% in 2006 to 46% in 2008, but female lifetime use increased from 31% in 2006 to 33% in 2008.



In 2008, decreases in lifetime use of cigars were seen in all race and ethnicity categories except White high school students. Lifetime use of cigars among Hispanic high school students decreased from 52% in 2006 to 36% in 2008. Prevalence among Black high school students decreased from 49% in 2006 to 41% in 2008. Those high school students identifying themselves as Other races or ethnicities decreased from 41% in 2006 to 35% in 2008.

White high school students increased in lifetime use of cigars, from 38% in 2006 to 40% in 2008.



In 2008, decreases in lifetime cigar smoking were seen in both 9th and 11th grade students. Thirty-five percent of 9th grade students reported lifetime cigar smoking in 2006, compared to 31% in 2008. In 2006, 49% of 11th grade students reported lifetime cigar

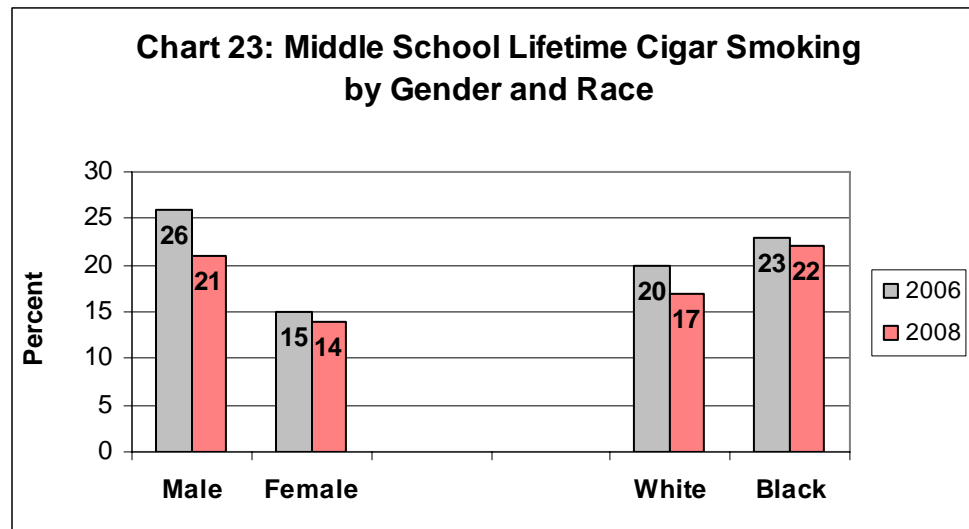
smoking, decreasing to 39% in 2008. Lifetime cigar use among 10th grade students increased from 34% in 2006 to 44% in 2008. Twelfth grade lifetime cigar use also increased from 44% in 2006 to 48% in 2008.

I. PREVALENCE

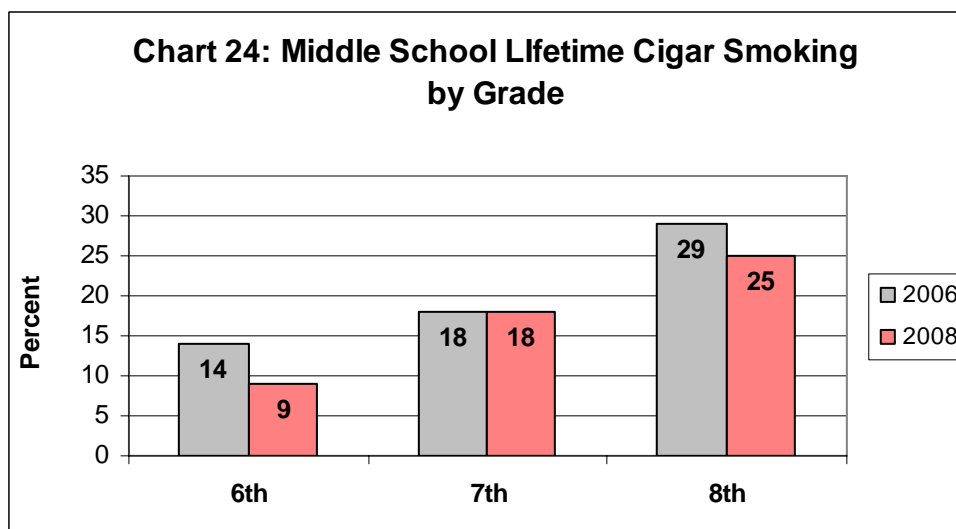
F. Cigars: Lifetime Use 2. Middle School

Total lifetime cigar smoking among middle school students decreased from 21% in 2006 to 17% in 2008.

Decreases were seen among both male and female students in 2008. Male middle school students reporting lifetime cigar smoking decreased from 26% in 2006 to 21% in 2008. Female lifetime cigar smoking decreased from 15% in 2006 to 14% in 2008.



Three of the four race and ethnicity categories saw decreases in the number of students reporting lifetime cigar smoking. White students decreased from 20% in 2006 to 17% in 2008. Lifetime cigar smoking also decreased slightly among Black students, from 23% in 2006 to 22% in 2008, and in Hispanic students from 23% in 2006 to 11% in 2008. Those students identifying themselves as Other races or ethnicities increased slightly in their lifetime cigar smoking, from 16% in 2006 to 17% in 2008.



Both 6th and 8th grade students decreased in lifetime cigar smoking in 2008. From 2006 to 2008, 6th grade lifetime cigar smoking decreased from 14% to 9%. Eighth grade lifetime cigar smoking decreased from 29% in 2006 to 25% in 2008. Students in the 7th grade did not change in lifetime cigar smoking (18%).

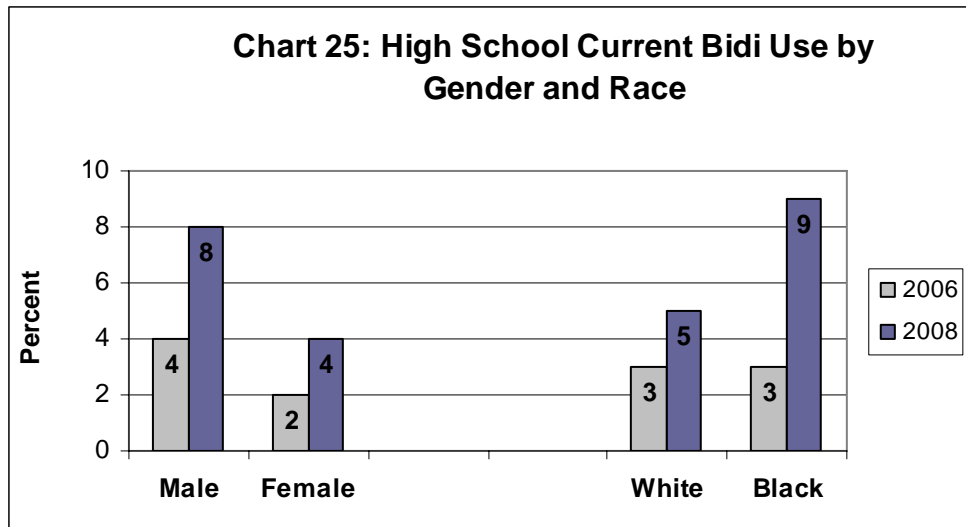
I. PREVALENCE

G. Bidis: Current Use

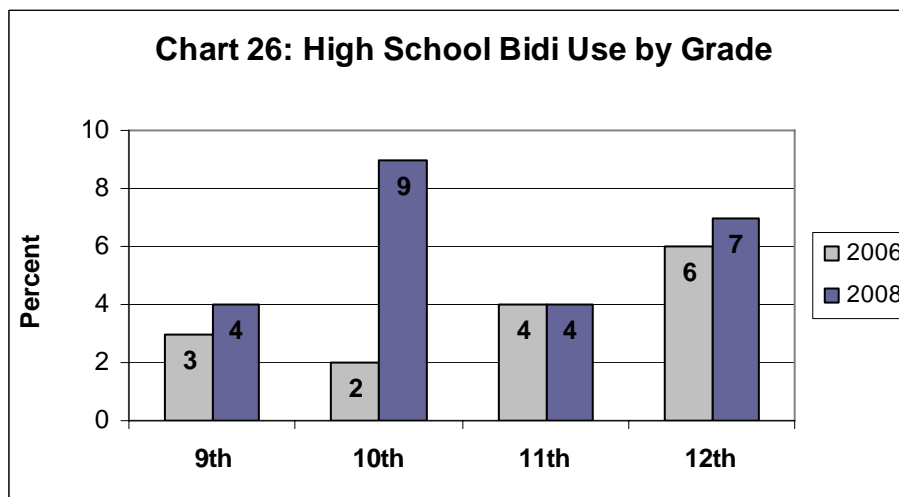
1. High School

Bidis are hand-rolled cigarettes wrapped in a leaf, tied with a string. Total high school current bidi smoking doubled from 3% in 2006 to 6% in 2008.

Current bidi smoking doubled among males, increasing from 4% in 2006 to 8% in 2008. Female current bidi smoking also doubled, increasing from 2% in 2006 to 4% in 2008.



All categories of race or ethnicity saw increases in current bidi smoking in 2008. Five percent of White high school students reported currently smoking bidis in 2008, compared to 3% in 2006. Black high school students increased in current bidi smoking, from 3% in 2006 to 9% in 2008. From 2006 to 2008, current bidi smoking increased from 1% in 2006 to 2% in 2008 among Hispanic high school students.



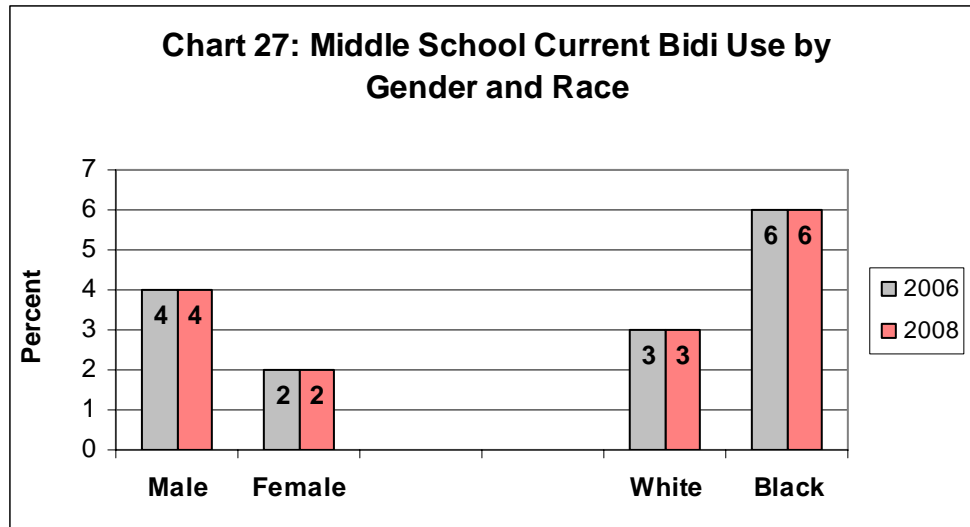
Current bidi smoking increased slightly among 9th graders, from 3% in 2006 to 4% in 2008. Increases in current bidi use were also seen among 10th and 12th graders. In 2006, 2% of 10th graders reported current bidi use, compared to 9% in 2008. From 2006 to 2008, current bidi use increased among 12th graders from 6% (2006) to 7% (2008). Current bidi smoking remained unchanged among 11th graders from 2006 to 2008.

I. PREVALENCE

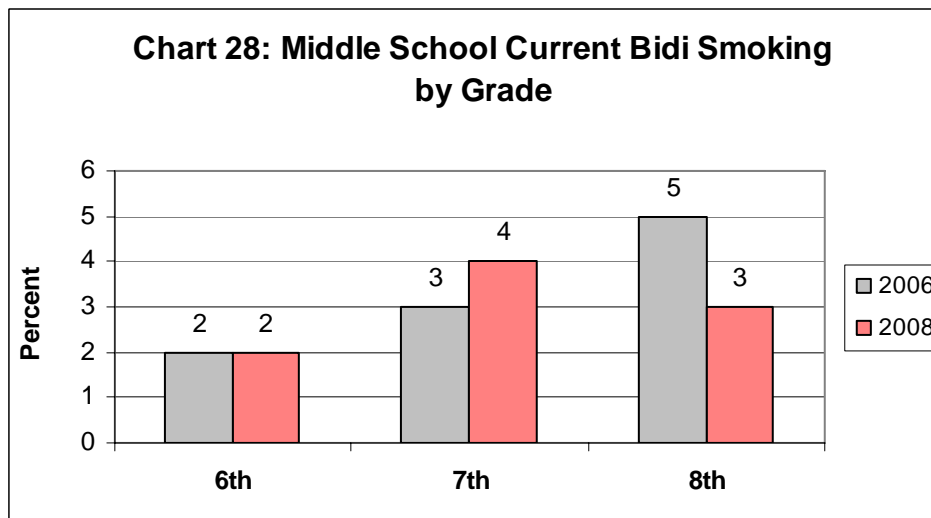
G. Bidis: Current Use 2. Middle School

From 2006 to 2008, total middle school current bidi use remained unchanged (3%).

Over the two year period, no change was observed in male and female current use of bidis. In both 2006 and 2008, 4% of male middle school students reported current bidi use. For the same time period, 2% of female middle school students reported current bidi use.



Both White and Black middle school students remained unchanged in current bidi use from 2006 to 2008. Three percent of White middle school students reported current bidi use in both 2006 and 2008, and 6% of Black middle school students reported current bidi use during the same time period. Middle school students identifying themselves as Other races or ethnicities decreased slightly in current bidi use, from 7% in 2006 to 6% in 2008. A decrease in current bidi use was seen in Hispanic middle school students. This group decreased from 5% in 2006 to 1% in 2008.



Among 6th grade middle school students, there was no change in current bidi use. In 2006 and 2008, 2% of 6th grade students were current bidi users. From 2006 to 2008, current bidi use increased slightly among 7th grade students. Three percent of 6th graders reported current bidi use in 2006 and 4% reported current bidi use in 2008. A decrease in current bidi use was seen in 8th graders, from 5% in 2006 to 3% in 2008.

I. PREVALENCE

H. Bidis: Lifetime Use

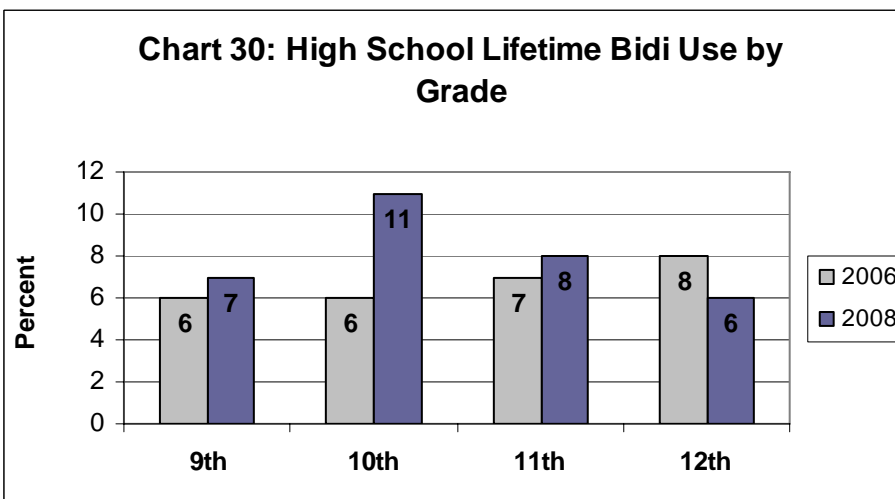
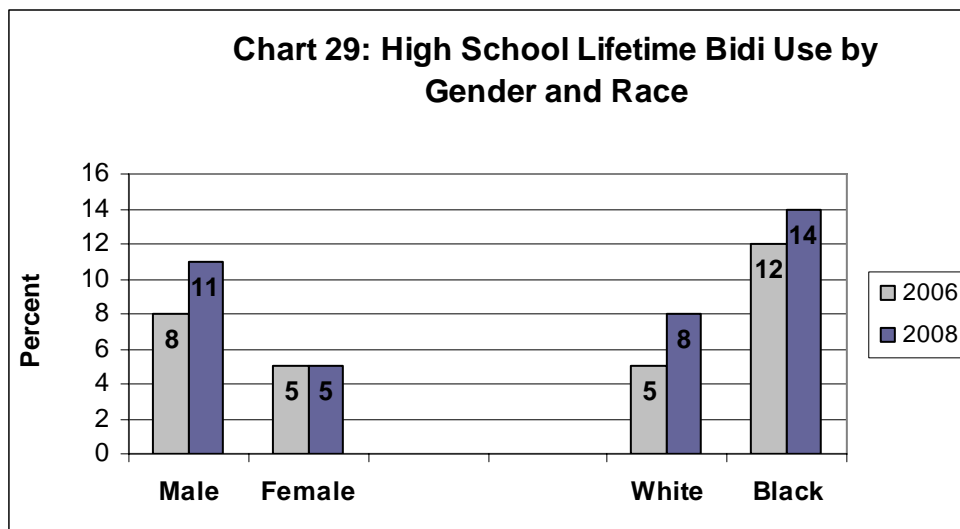
1. High School

Total lifetime bidi use by high school students increased from 6% in 2006 to 8% in 2008.

Male lifetime bidi use increased from 8% in 2006 to 11% in 2008, but female lifetime bidi use remained unchanged for the same time period (5%).

Lifetime bidi use among White high school students increased from 5% in 2006 to 8% in 2008.

Increases in lifetime use were also seen in Black students. In 2006, 12% of Black students reported lifetime bidi use, increasing to 14% in 2008. Lifetime bidi use by high school students identifying themselves as Other races or ethnicities increased from 16% in 2006 to 23% in 2008. Hispanic high school students were the only group in which lifetime bidi use decreased. In 2006, 12% of Hispanic students reported lifetime bidi use, but in 2008, that number decreased to 8%.



From 2006 to 2008, lifetime bidi use by 9th graders increased slightly from 6% (2006) to 7% (2008). Tenth grade students also reported an increase in lifetime bidi use, from 6% in 2006 to 11% in 2008. Students in the 11th grade also increased in lifetime bidi use in 2008. Seven percent of 11th graders were lifetime bidi users in 2006 and increased slightly to 8% in 2008. Twelfth grade students decreased in lifetime bidi use in 2008. Eight percent of 12th grade students

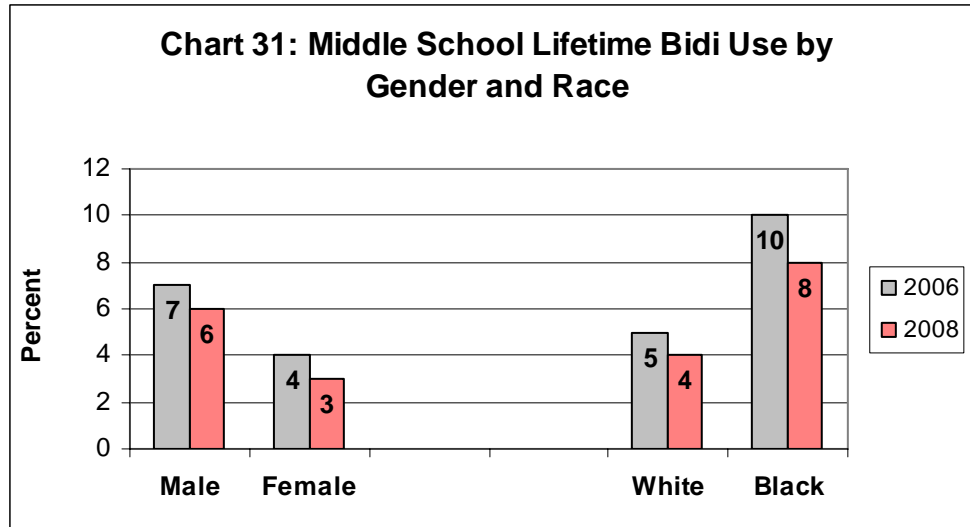
reported lifetime bidi use in 2006, and in 2008, 6% reported lifetime bidi use.

I. PREVALENCE

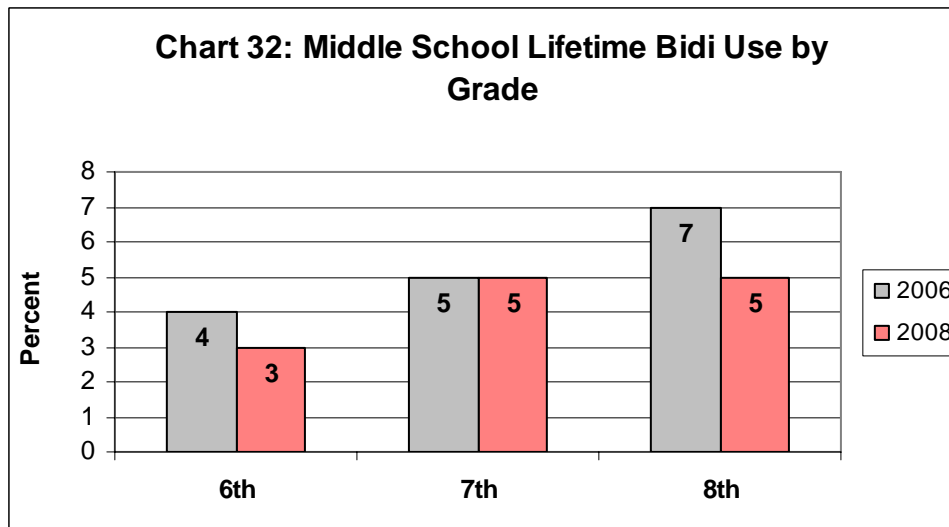
H. Bidis: Lifetime Use 2. Middle School

From 2006 to 2008, total lifetime bidi use by middle school students decreased from 6% to 5%.

Lifetime bidi use among middle school males decreased slightly from 7% in 2006 to 6% in 2008. Similarly, lifetime bidi use among female middle school students decreased slightly, from 4% in 2006 to 3% in 2008.



All middle school race or ethnic groups saw decreases in lifetime use of bidis except those students identifying themselves as Other races or ethnic groups. The Other category increased from 5% in 2006 to 8% in 2008. Four percent of White middle school students reported lifetime bidi use in 2008, compared to 5% in 2006. Among Black middle school students, lifetime bidi use decreased from 10% in 2006 to 8% in 2008. Nine percent of Hispanic students reported lifetime bidi use in 2008, compared to 4% in 2008.



Both 6th and 8th grade lifetime bidi use decreased in 2008. Sixth grade student lifetime use of bidis decreased slightly from 4% in 2006 to 3% in 2008. Eighth grade students' lifetime use of bidis decreased from 7% in 2006 to 5% in 2008. There was no change in reported lifetime use of bidis among 7th grade students (5%).

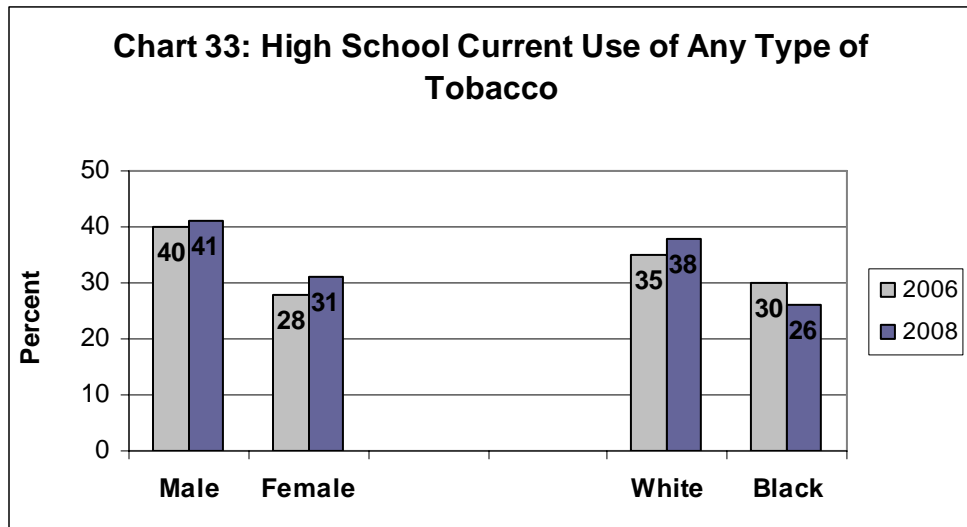
I. PREVALENCE

I. Any Tobacco: Current Use

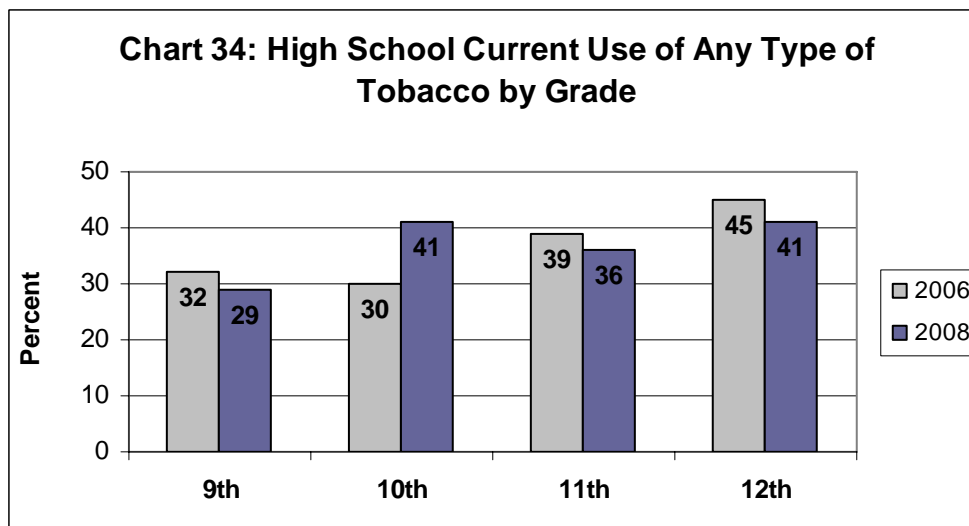
1. High School

From 2006 to 2008, total high school current use of any type of tobacco increased from 34% to 36%.

Any current tobacco use among high school males increased slightly, from 40% in 2006 to 41% in 2008. Among high school females, current use of any tobacco increased from 28% in 2006 to 31% in 2008.



An increase in current use of any type of tobacco was seen in both White high school students and those students identifying themselves as Other. White high school students increased current use of any type of tobacco from 35% in 2006 to 38% in 2008. Likewise, those students in the Other race or ethnicity category currently using any type of tobacco increased from 36% in 2006 to 44% in 2008.



All grades decreased in prevalence of current use of any type of tobacco except 10th grade. Thirty percent of 10th grade students reported current use of any tobacco in 2006, with an increase to 41% by 2008. From 2006 to 2008, current use of any tobacco by 9th grade students decreased from 32% to 29%. In 2006, 39% of 11th grade students reported current use of any type of tobacco, with a decrease to

36% in 2008. Twelfth graders also decreased in current use of any type of tobacco, from 45% in 2006 to 41% in 2008.

I. PREVALENCE

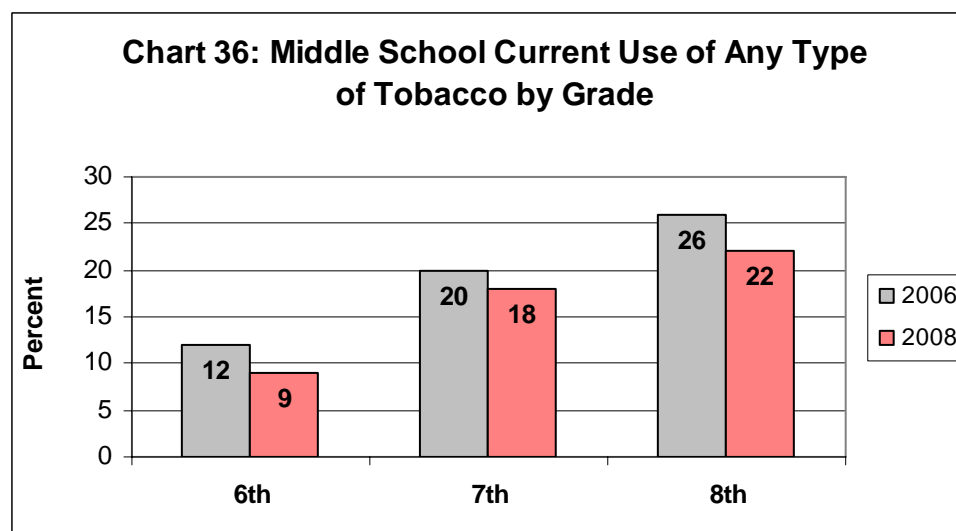
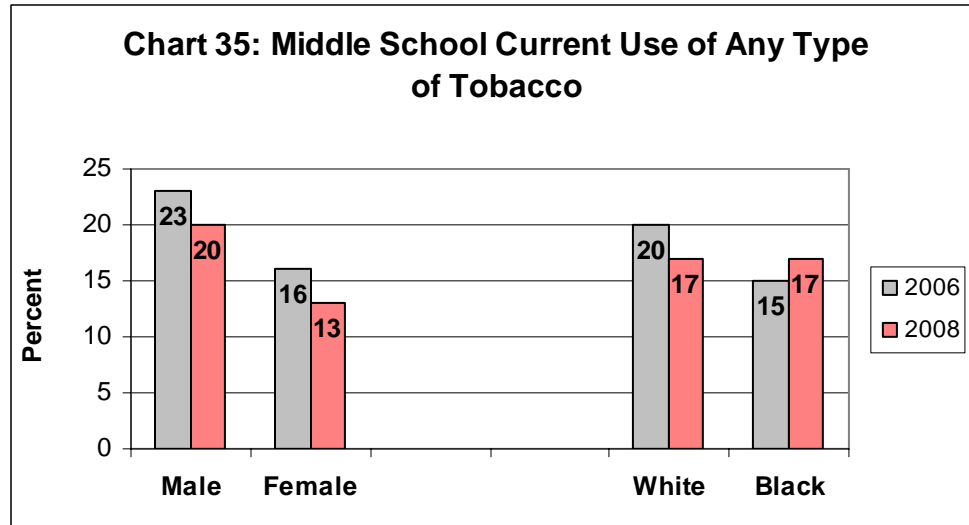
I. Any Tobacco: Current Use 2. Middle School

Total current use of any type of tobacco by middle school students decreased from 19% in 2006 to 17% in 2008.

Current use of any type of tobacco decreased in prevalence among both male and female middle school students. Twenty-three percent of male middle school students reported current use of any type of tobacco in 2006, but prevalence decreased to 20% in 2008. From

2006 to 2008, current use of any type of tobacco among females decreased in prevalence from 16% to 13%.

Three of four race or ethnicity categories saw decreases in current tobacco use in 2008. Current use of any tobacco among White middle school students decreased from 20% in 2006 to 17% in 2008. Hispanic students also decreased in current use of any tobacco. In 2006, 19% of Hispanic students reported current tobacco use, compared to 8% in 2008. Students identifying themselves as Other races or ethnicities also decreased in current use of any tobacco. In 2006, 19% were current users of tobacco, decreasing to 16% in 2008. Black middle school students increased current use of any tobacco in 2008. In 2006, 15% of Black middle school students reported current use of tobacco, increasing to 17% in 2008.



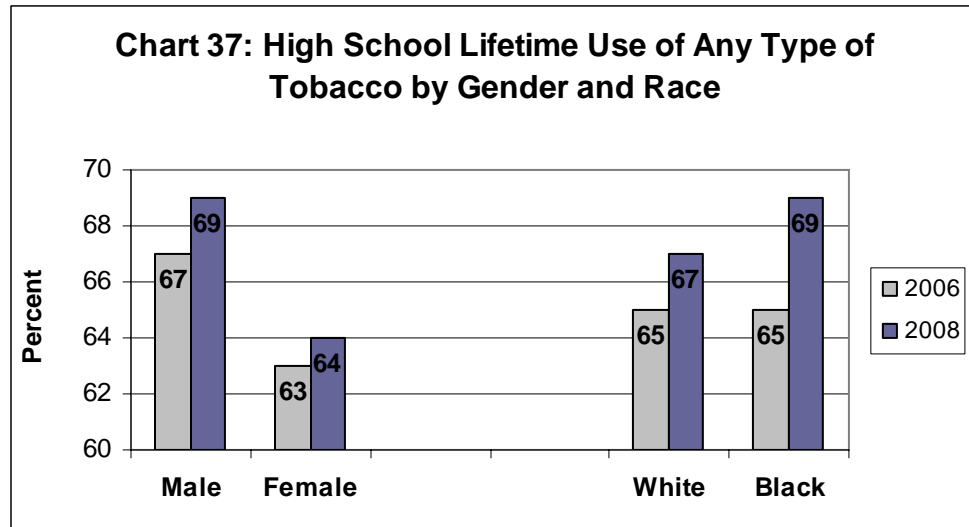
All middle school grades decreased in current use of any tobacco from 2006 to 2008. Current use of any tobacco among sixth grade students decreased from 12% in 2006 to 9% in 2008. Among 7th grade students, current use decreased from 20% in 2006 to 18% in 2008. Likewise, 8th grade students decreased in current use from 26% in 2006 to 22% in 2008.

I. PREVALENCE

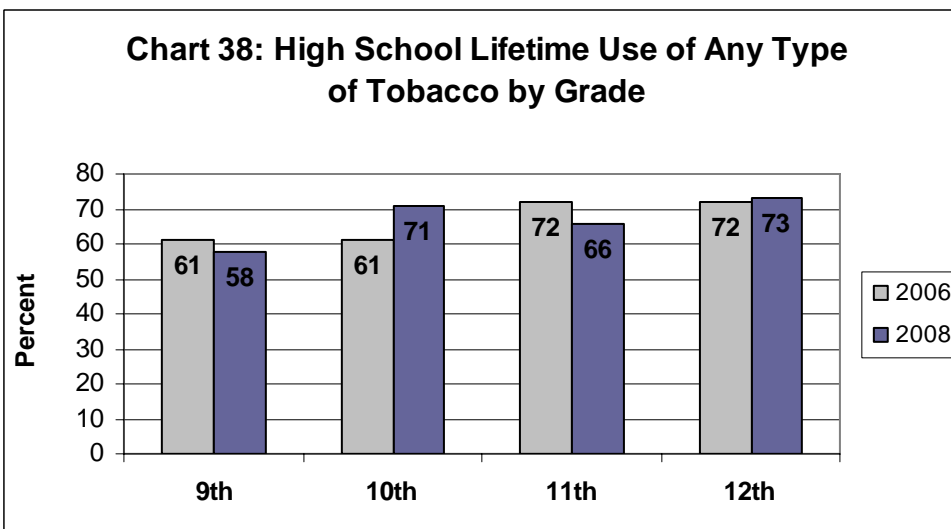
J. Any Tobacco: Lifetime Use 1. High School

Total lifetime use of any type of tobacco by high school students increased from 65% in 2006 to 67% in 2008.

Both male and female lifetime use of any type of tobacco increased from 2006 to 2008. Male high school student use increased from 67% in 2006 to 69% in 2008. Female high school student use increased slightly from 63% in 2006 to 64% in 2008.



All race or ethnicity categories increased in lifetime use of any tobacco except Hispanics. Sixty-four percent of Hispanic high school students reported lifetime use of any tobacco in 2006, compared to 59% in 2008. From 2006 to 2008, lifetime use of any tobacco increased among White high school students, from 65% to 67%. An increase was also seen among Black students. Lifetime use of any tobacco among Black students was 65% in 2006, and increased to 69% in 2008. Students identifying themselves as Other races or ethnicities also increased their lifetime tobacco use, from 58% in 2006 to 69% in 2008.



A slight increase in lifetime use of any type of tobacco was seen in both 10th and 12th grade students. From 2006 to 2008, 10th grade students increased lifetime use from 61% to 71%. Twelfth grade students slightly increased lifetime use of any tobacco, from 72% in 2006 to 73% in 2008. Decreases in lifetime use of any tobacco were seen in both 9th and 11th grade students. From 2006 to 2008,

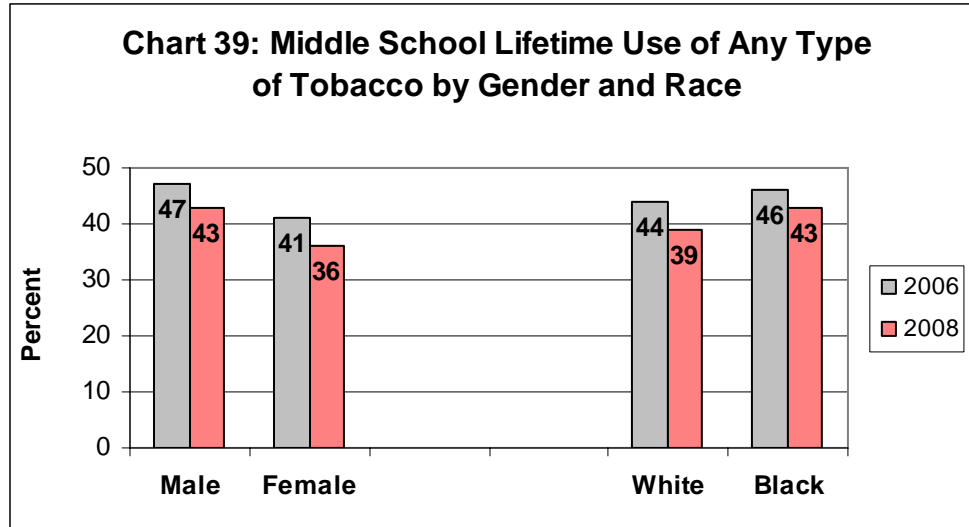
lifetime use decreased from 61% to 58% in 9th graders, and from 72% to 66% in 11th graders.

I. PREVALENCE

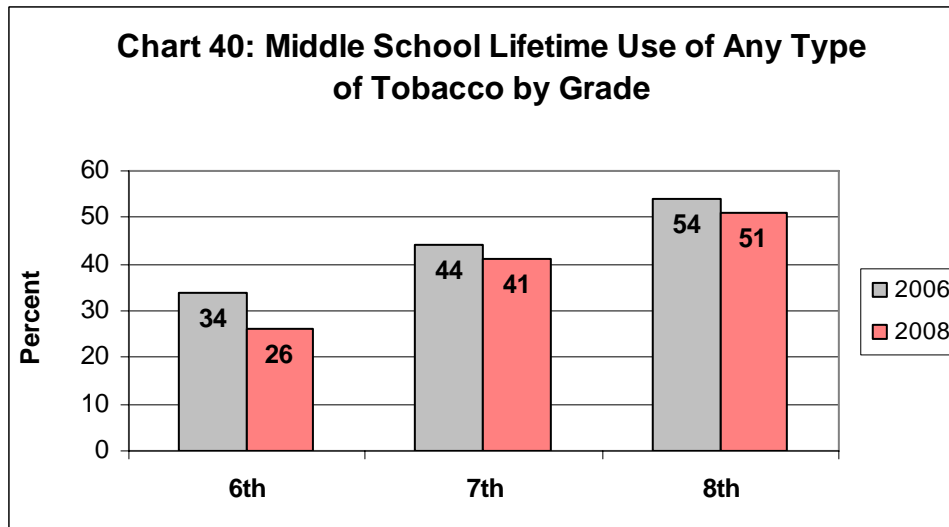
J. Any Tobacco: Lifetime Use 2. Middle School

Total lifetime use of any tobacco by middle school students decreased from 44% in 2006 to 40% in 2008.

Both male and female students' lifetime use of any tobacco decreased during the two year period. Male lifetime use decreased from 47% in 2006 to 43% in 2008. Likewise, female lifetime use of any tobacco decreased from 41% in 2006 to 36% in 2008.



Three of the four race/ethnicity categories decreased in lifetime use of any tobacco. White middle school students decreased from 44% in 2006 to 39% in 2008. Black middle school students also reported less lifetime use of any tobacco, decreasing from 46% in 2006 to 43% in 2008. Hispanic middle school students decreased from 47% in 2006 to 27% in 2008. The only category in which no change occurred was in the Other category (38%).



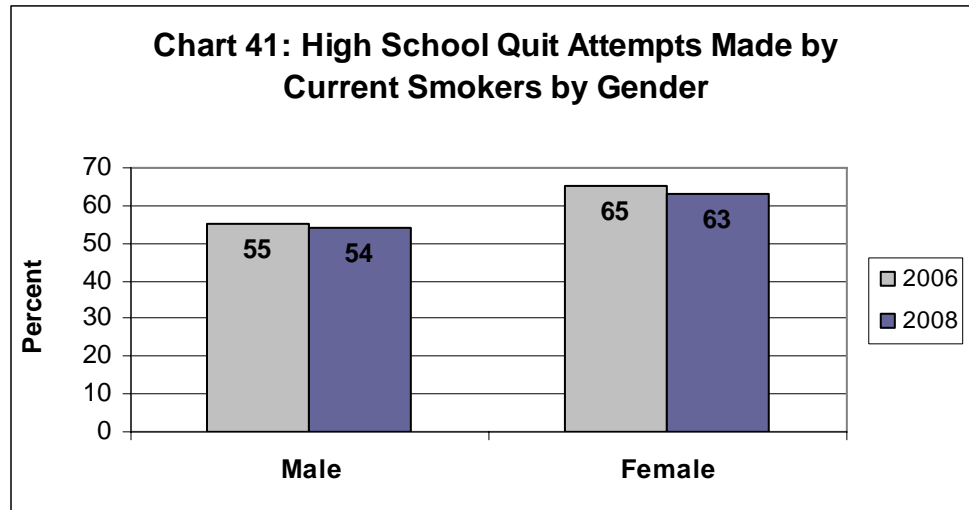
All three middle school grades reported a decrease in lifetime use of any tobacco from 2006 to 2008. Sixth grade students decreased from 34% in 2006 to 26% in 2008. Seventh grade students also decreased their lifetime use of any tobacco from 44% in 2006 to 41% in 2008. Likewise, 8th grade students decreased from 54% in 2006 to 51% in 2008.

II. CESSATION

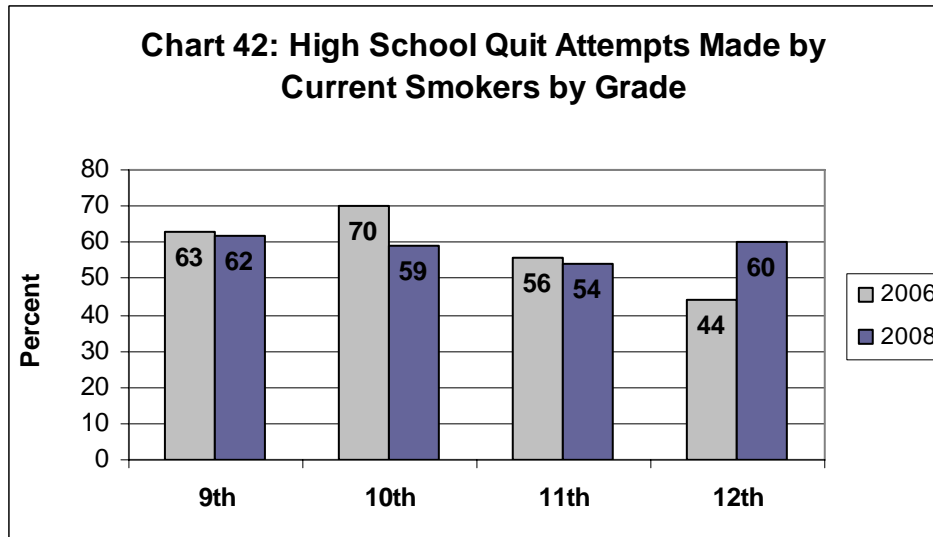
A. High School

The total number of high school students who tried to quit smoking at least once in the past twelve months decreased from 60% in 2006 to 59% in 2008.

Male quit attempts decreased slightly from 55% in 2006 to 54% in 2008. Quit attempts among high school females also decreased over the two year period, from 65% in 2006 to 63% in 2008.



Quit attempts among 9th, 10th, and 11th grade students decreased from 2006 to 2008. Sixty-two percent of 9th grade students attempted to quit smoking tobacco in 2008, compared with 63% in 2006. Quit attempts also



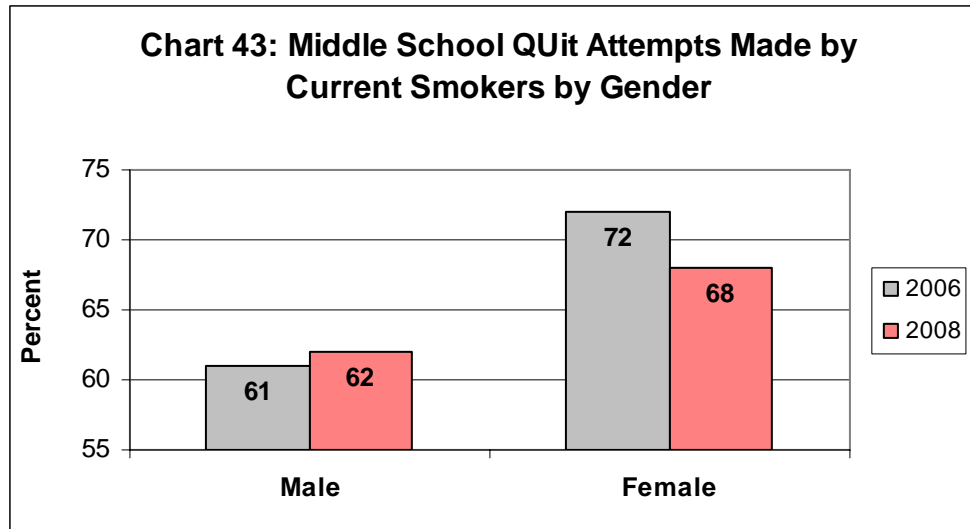
decreased among 10th grade students, with 70% attempting to quit in 2006, decreasing to 59% in 2008. Quit attempts among 11th grades students also decreased from 56% in 2006 to 54% in 2008. Quit attempts increased among 12th grade students, from 44% in 2006 to 60% in 2008.

II. CESSATION

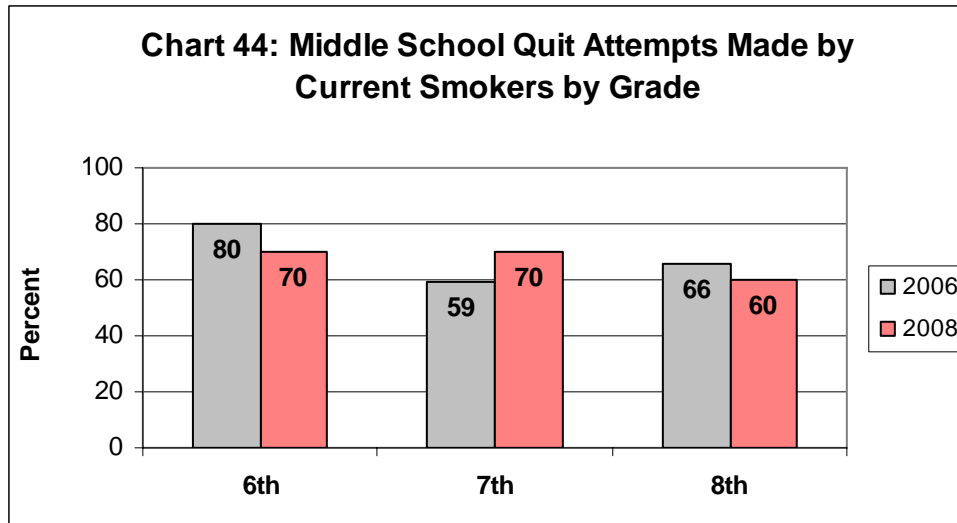
B. Middle School

Total quit attempts among middle school students decreased slightly from 66% in 2006 to 65% in 2008.

Quit attempts among male middle school students increased slightly from 61% in 2006 to 62% in 2008. Female middle school students, however, decreased in quit attempts, from 72% in 2006 to 68% in 2008.



From 2006 to 2008, quit attempts among 6th grade students decreased from 80% in 2006 to 70% in 2008. There was also a decrease in quit attempts among 8th grade students, from 66% in 2006 to 60% in 2008. The only grade that saw an increase in quit attempts was the 7th grade. Seventy percent of 7th grade students reported attempting to quit current smoking in 2008, compared to 59% in 2006.

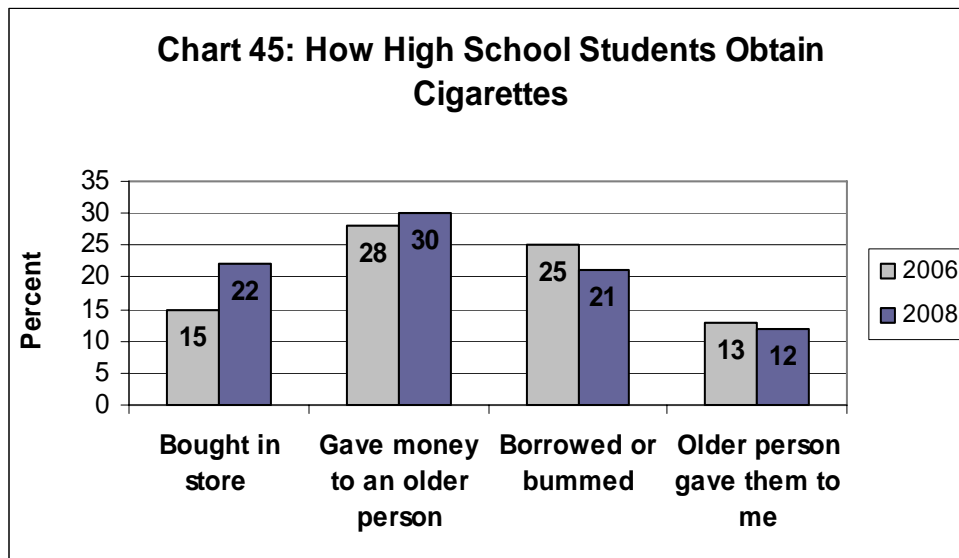


III. ACCESS TO TOBACCO

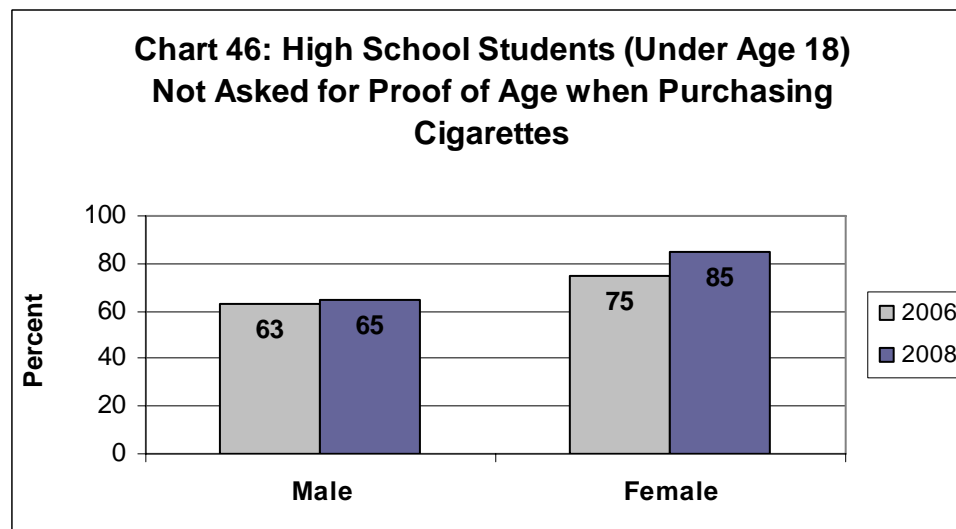
A. High School

In 2008, the largest percentage (30%) of high school students obtained cigarettes by giving money to an older person to purchase their cigarettes for them. This is an increase from 2006, when 28% of high school students obtained their cigarettes in this manner. From 2006 to 2008, the percentage of high school students obtaining their cigarettes by purchasing them themselves increased from 15% in

2006 to 22% in 2008. Twenty-one percent of high school students borrowed or bummed their cigarettes from other people in 2008, which is a decrease from 25% in 2006. Twelve percent of high school students reported being given cigarettes by an older person in 2008, which is a slight decrease from 2006 (13%).



In 2006, 68% of high school students under the age of 18 were not required to show proof of age when purchasing cigarettes in a store. By 2008, this number increased to 74%. From 2006 to 2008, the percentage of male high school students under age 18 who were not asked for proof of age when purchasing cigarettes increased from 63%



in 2006 to 65% in 2008. Similarly, the percentage of female high school students under the age of 18 who were not asked for proof of age to purchase cigarettes increased. In 2006, 75% of underage female high school students were not required to provide proof of age and by 2008, this number increased to 85%.

III. ACCESS TO TOBACCO

B. Middle School

In 2008, 27% of middle school students under the age of 18 obtained their cigarettes by giving money to an older person to purchase their cigarettes for them. This is a slight decrease from 2006, when 28% of underage middle school students obtained their cigarettes in this manner.

Twenty-two percent of underage middle school students borrowed or bummed their cigarettes

from another person. This is also a decrease from 2004, when 26% of underage middle school students borrowed or bummed their cigarettes. Eight percent of middle school students reported that an older person gave them cigarettes, which is a slight decrease from 2006 (9%). In 2008, 5% of underage middle school students purchased their cigarettes in a store; an increase from 2006 when 3% obtained their cigarettes in this manner.

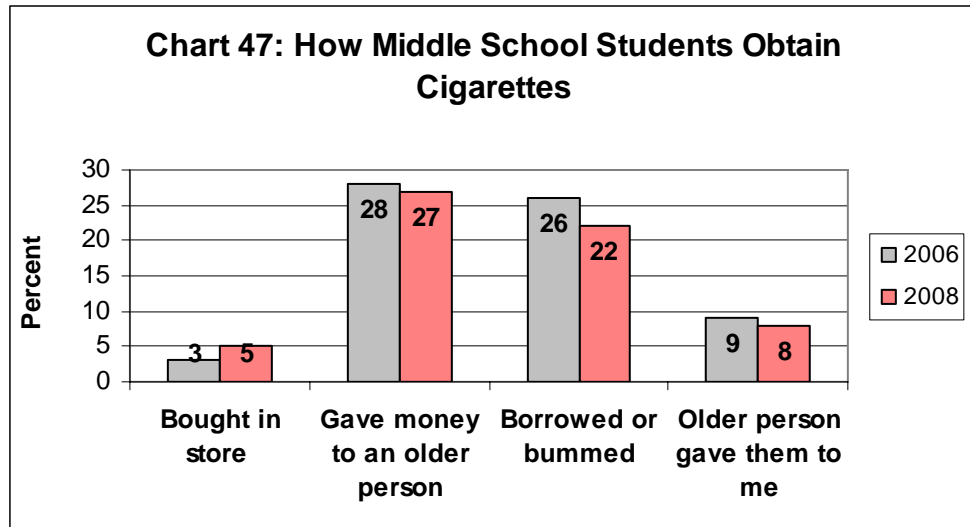
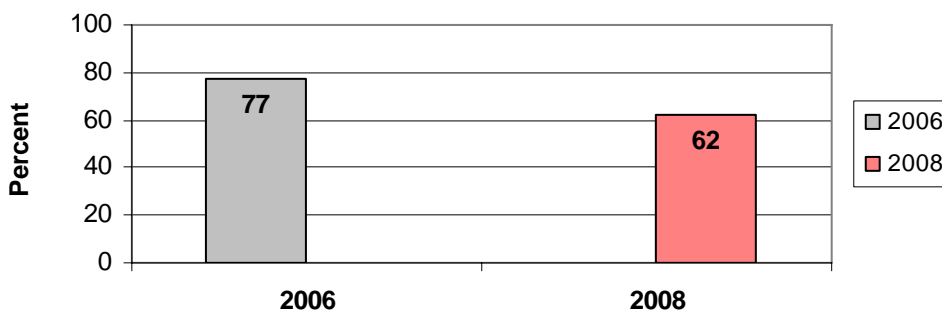


Chart 48: Middle School Students (Under Age 18) Not Asked for Proof of Age When Purchasing Cigarettes

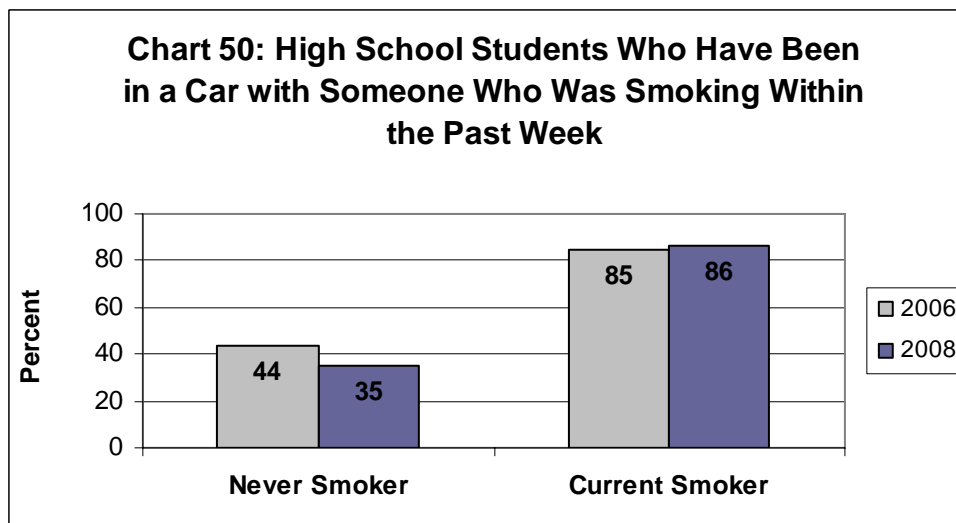
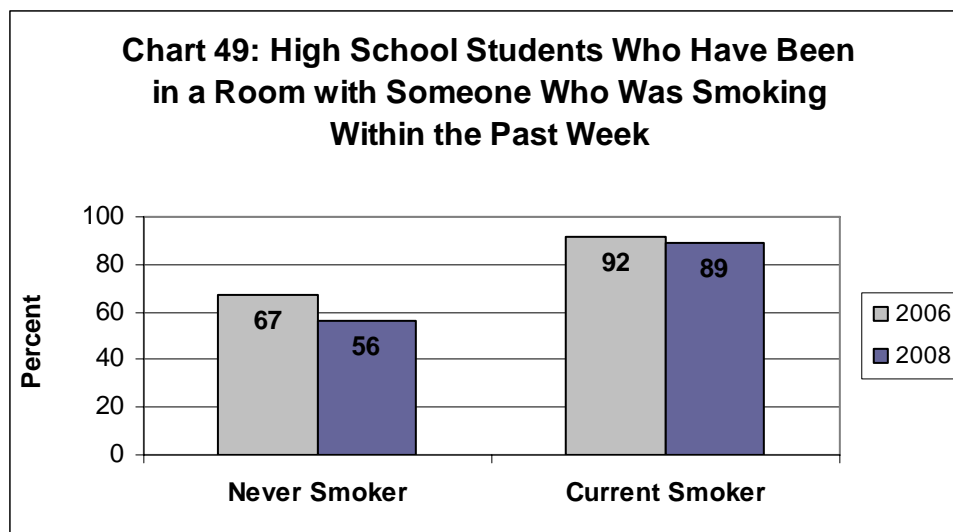


From 2006 to 2008, the percentage of underage middle school students who were not required to produce proof of age when purchasing cigarettes decreased from 77% in 2006 to 62% in 2008.

IV. EXPOSURE TO SECONDHAND SMOKE

A. High School

High school students who have been in a room with someone who was smoking within the past week decreased in 2008 for both never smokers and current smokers. In 2006, 67% of never smokers had been in a room with someone who was smoking within the past week. This number decreased to 56% in 2008. In 2006, 92% of current smokers were in a room with someone who was smoking within the past week, decreasing to 89% in 2008.

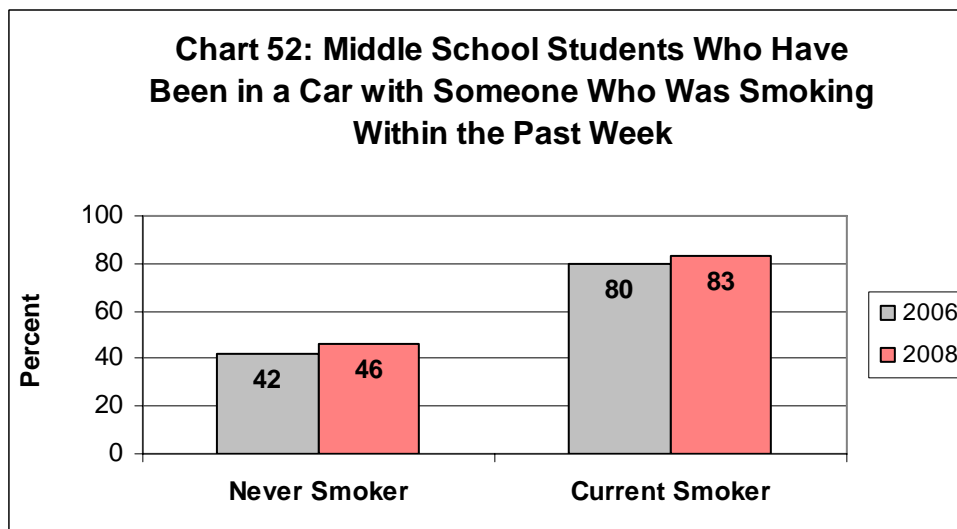
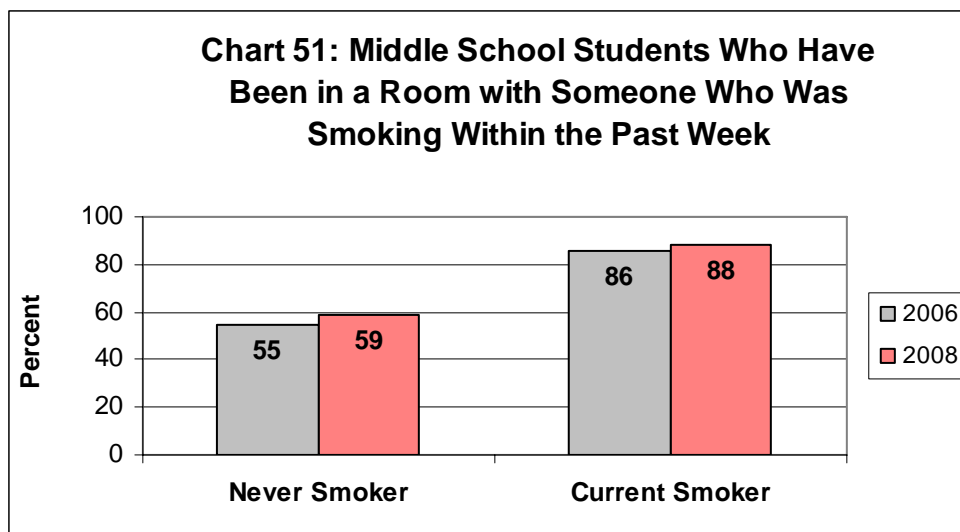


High school students who have been in a car with someone who was smoking within the past week decreased for never smokers in 2008. Forty-four percent of never smokers reported being in a car with someone who was smoking within the past week in 2006, decreasing to 35% in 2008. Current smokers increased slightly from 85% in 2006 to 86% in 2008.

IV. EXPOSURE TO SECONDHAND SMOKE

B. Middle School

The percentage of middle school students who have never smoked and who have been in a room with someone who was smoking within the past week increased from 55% in 2006 to 59% in 2008. The percentage of middle school students who currently smoke and who have been in a room with someone who smokes within the past week increased from 86% in 2006 to 88% in 2008.



Middle school students who have been in a car with someone who was smoking within the past week increased for both never smokers and current smokers. In 2006, 42% of never smokers had been in a car with someone who was smoking within the past week, increasing to 46% in 2008. Likewise, current smokers increased from 80% in 2006 to 83% in 2008.

V. PERCEPTIONS AND ATTITUDES TOWARD TOBACCO USE

A. High School

Youth smoking prevalence may be predicted from a number of factors, including attitudes and beliefs held by youth as well as social and environmental influences¹. From 2006 to 2008, the total number of high school students who believe that smokers have more friends increased from 20% in 2006 to 22% in 2008. Females who believe that smokers have more friends increased from 18% in 2006 to 26% in 2008. In 2008, percentages also increased in all race or ethnicity categories except among Hispanic students.

From 2006 to 2008, the total percentage of high school students who believe that smoking cigarettes makes them look cool or fit increased from 11% to 13%. In 2008, 17% of high school males believed that smoking looks cool, compared to 12% in 2006. Percentages of both White and Black high school students who think smoking cigarettes looks cool increased in 2008, while percentages among Hispanic students declined.

Among high school students who have never smoked, 91% believe that secondhand smoke is harmful. This is a decrease since 2006, when 96% of never smokers believed that secondhand smoke was harmful. Among high school students who currently smoke, 84% believe that secondhand smoke is harmful. This is also a decrease from 2006, when 89% of current smokers believed that secondhand smoke was harmful.

Chart 53: High School Students who Think Young People who Smoke Have More Friends

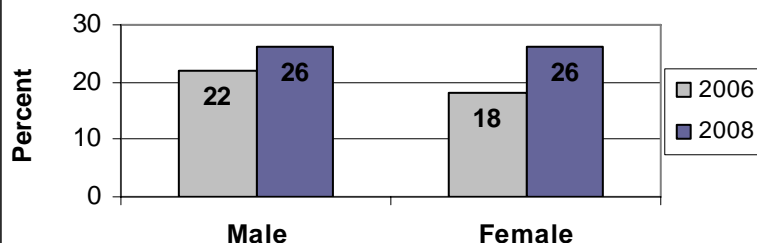


Chart 54: High School Students Who Think Smoking Cigarettes Looks Cool

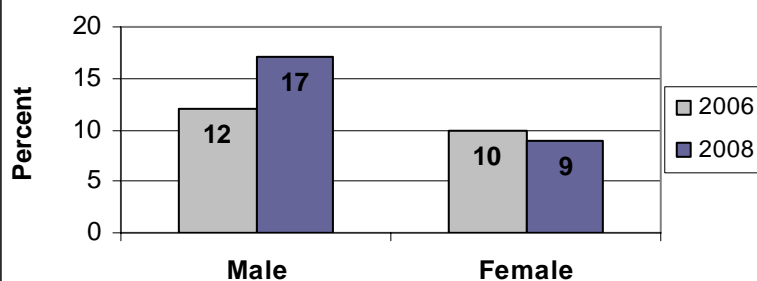
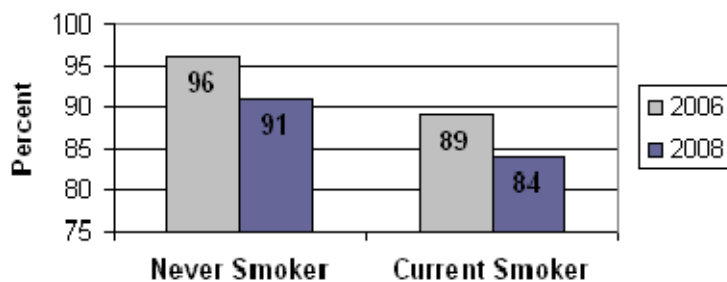


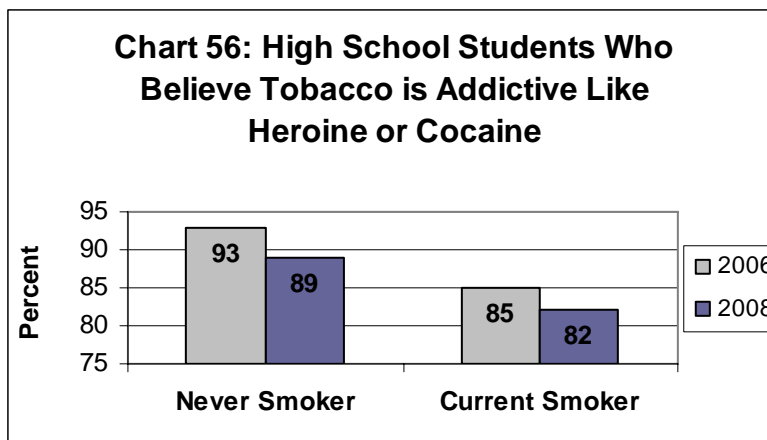
Chart 55: High School Students who Think Secondhand Smoke is Harmful



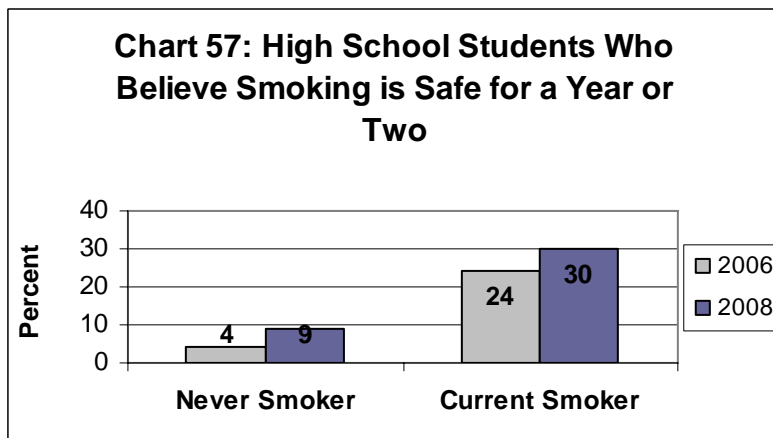
V. PERCEPTIONS AND ATTITUDES TOWARD TOBACCO USE

A. High School

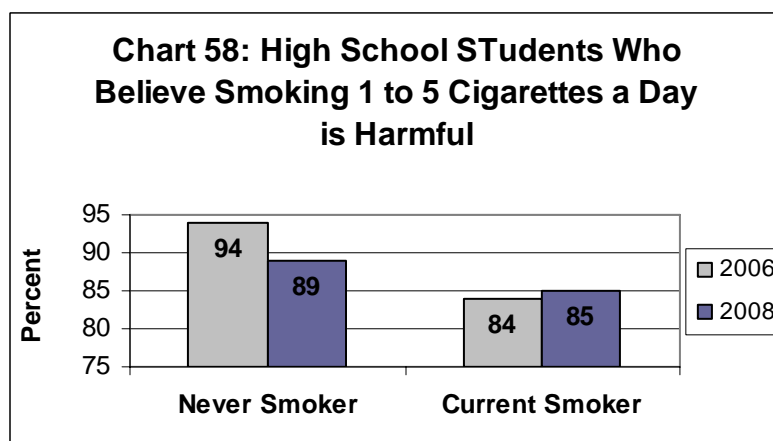
The total percentage of high school students who believe that tobacco is addictive just as heroine or cocaine are addictive decreased from 89% in 2006 to 85% in 2008. The percentage of high school students who have never smoked and believe that people can become addicted to tobacco just as they can become addicted to heroine or cocaine decreased from 93% in 2006 to 89% in 2008. Similarly, the percentage of high school students who are current smokers and believe that tobacco is addictive decreased from 85% in 2006 to 82% in 2008.



The percentage of high school students who think it is safe to smoke for a year or two as long as they quit after that increased from 2006 to 2008. Among never smokers in 2008, 9% believe that it is safe to smoke for a year or two and then quit, compared to 4% in 2006. Thirty percent of high school students who currently smoke believe that it is safe to smoke for a year or two as long as they quit after that. These numbers reflect an increase in this attitude among both never smokers and current smokers since 2006.



From 2006 to 2008, the number of high school students who believe that smoking from one to five cigarettes a day is harmful decreased for individuals who have never smoked, and increased for those who currently smoke. In 2008, 89% of high school students who have never smoked believed that smoking one to five cigarettes a day is harmful. This is a decrease from 94% in 2006. A slight increase was seen among high school students who currently smoke. In 2006, 84% of high school students who currently smoked believed that smoking from one to five cigarettes a day was harmful. In 2008, this number increased slightly to 85%.



V. PERCEPTIONS AND ATTITUDES TOWARD TOBACCO USE

B. Middle School

From 2006 to 2008, the total percentage of middle school students who think that young people who smoke have more friends decreased from 20% to 17%. In 2008, 18% of male middle school students believed that young people who smoke have more friends, which is a slight decrease since 2006. Similarly, female middle school students decreased from 2006 to 2008.

In 2008, the total percentage of middle school students who believe that smoking cigarettes makes young people look cool or fit in was 10%, which is slightly decreased from 2006. Male and female middle school students with this perception decreased in 2008. Males decreased from 13% in 2006 to 12% in 2008, while females decreased from 9% to 8%.

In 2008, the total percentage of middle school students who believe that secondhand smoke is harmful was 90%. Among those middle school students who have never smoked, 91% believed that secondhand smoke was harmful, compared to 92% in 2006. Among middle school students who are current smokers, 81% believed that secondhand smoke is harmful. This is a slight decrease from 2006, when 82% of current smokers had this perception.

Chart 59: Middle School Students Who Think Young People Who Smoke Have More Friends

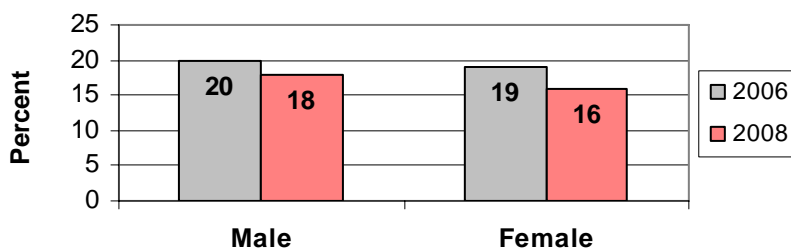


Chart 60: Middle School Students Who Think Smoking Cigarettes Makes Young People Look Cool

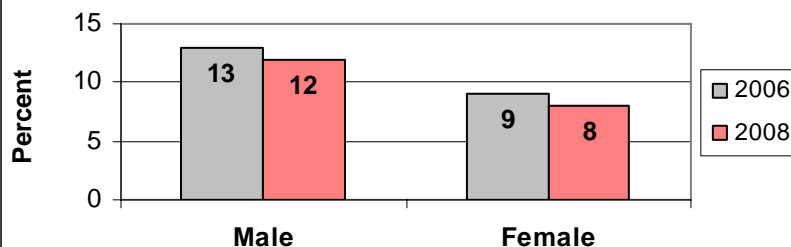
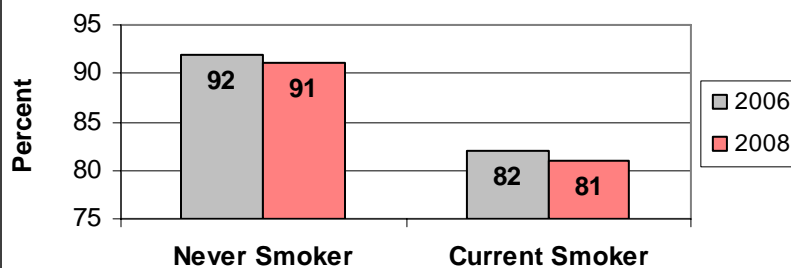


Chart 61: Middle School Students Who Think Secondhand Smoke is Harmful



V. PERCEPTIONS AND ATTITUDES TOWARD TOBACCO USE

B. Middle School

From 2006 to 2008, the total percentage of middle school students who believe that tobacco is addictive just as heroine or cocaine are addictive remained unchanged (89%). Never smokers who believe that people can become addicted to tobacco decreased from 91% in 2006 to 90% in 2008. Among current smokers in 2008, 87% believe that tobacco is addictive, compared to 84% in 2006.

The total percentage of middle school students who believe that it is safe to smoke for a year or two decreased from 12% in 2006 to 10% in 2008.

Never smokers remained unchanged in their belief that it is safe to smoke for a year or two (7%). In 2008, 34% of current smokers in middle school believe that it is safe to smoke for a year or two. This is an increase since 2006, when 31% believed that smoking was safe for a year or two.

From 2006 to 2008, the total percentage of middle school students who believe that smoking 1-5 cigarettes a day is harmful increased slightly from 88% in 2006 to 90% in 2008. The percentage among never smokers increased slightly from 91% to 92%. Those middle school students who reported current smoking decreased in the percentage of students who believe that smoking 1-5 cigarettes a day is harmful. In 2006, 82% of current smokers believed that it was harmful, compared to 78% in 2008.

Chart 62: Middle School Students Who Believe Tobacco is Addictive Like Heroine or Cocaine

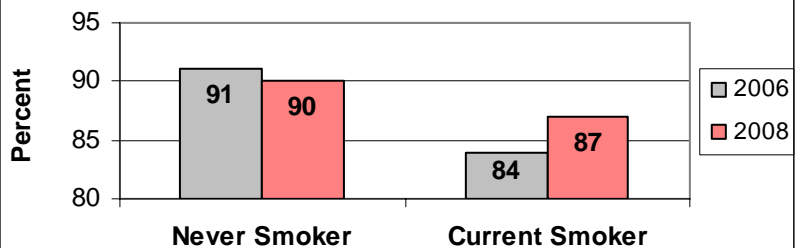


Chart 63: Middle School Students Who Believe Smoking is Safe for a Year or Two

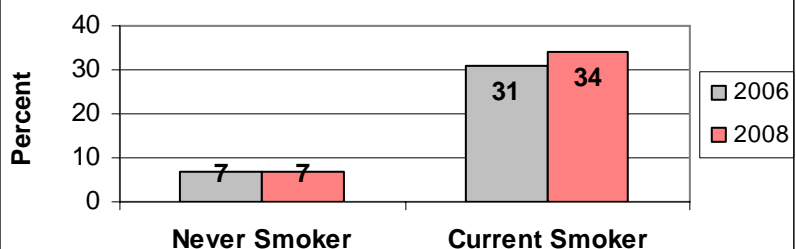
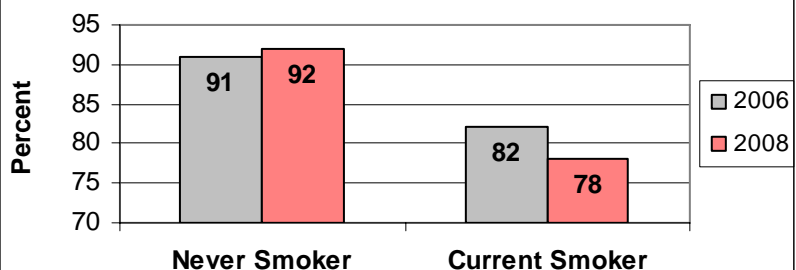


Chart 64: Middle School Students Who Believe Smoking 1 to 5 Cigarettes a Day is Harmful



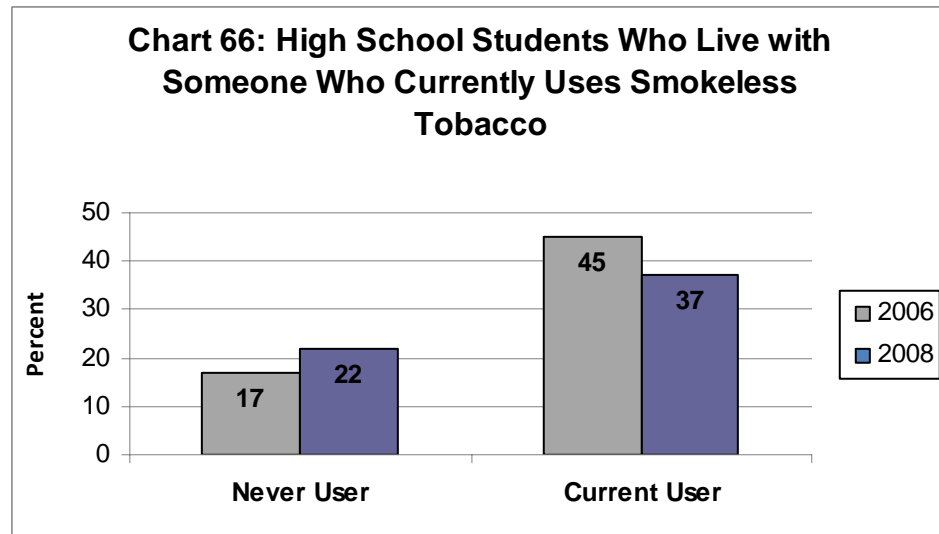
VI. SOCIAL INFLUENCES IMPACTING TOBACCO USE

A. High School

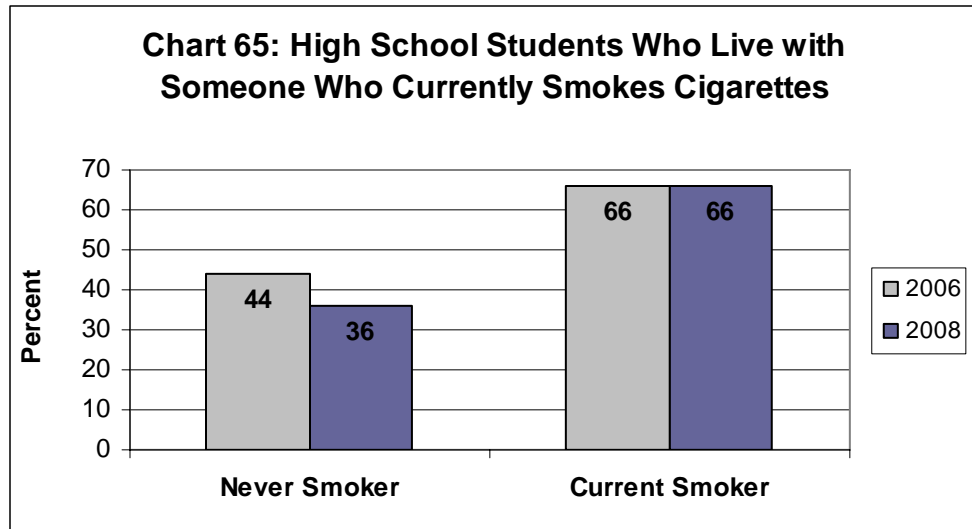
The percentage of high school students who have never smoked and live with someone who currently smokes decreased from 44% in 2006 to 36% in 2008. The percentage of high school students who currently smoke and live with someone who smokes remained unchanged from 2006 to 2008 (66%).

The number of high school students who live with someone who

currently uses smokeless tobacco increased slightly for both students who have never used smokeless tobacco and for students who currently use smokeless tobacco. In 2008, 22% of students who have never used smokeless tobacco reported living with someone who currently uses smokeless tobacco, compared to 17% in 2006. A decrease



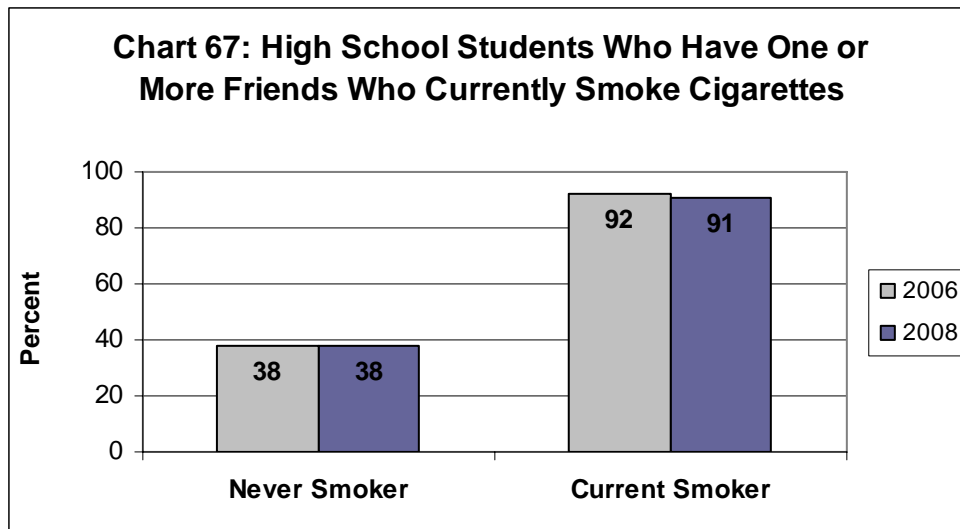
occurred among high school students who currently use smokeless tobacco. In 2006, 45% of high school students who were current users of smokeless tobacco lived with someone who also used smokeless tobacco. In 2008, that number decreased to 37%.



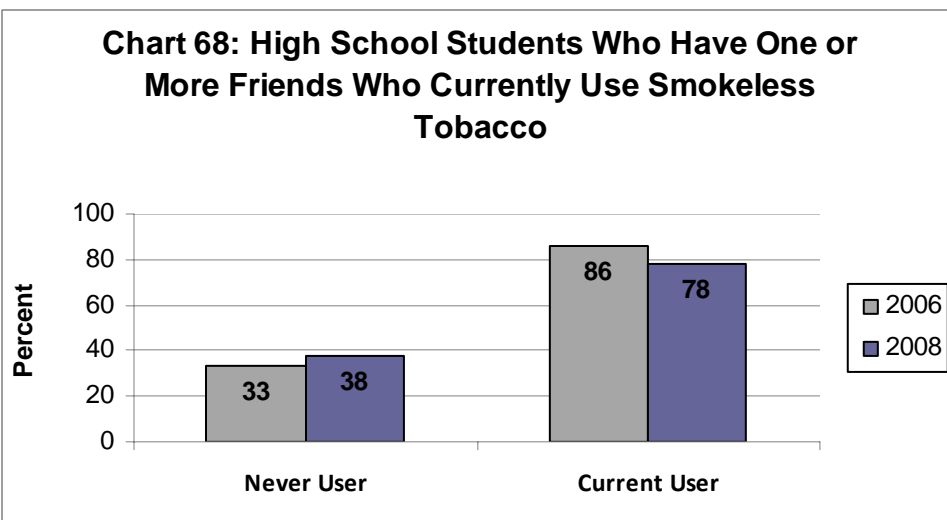
VI. SOCIAL INFLUENCES IMPACTING TOBACCO USE

A. High School

From 2006 to 2008, the percentage of high school students who have never smoked but have one or more friends who smoke remained unchanged (38%). In 2008, the percentage of high school students who currently smoke and have one or more friends who smoke decreased slightly. In 2006, 92% of current smokers had one or more friends who smoked, decreasing to 91% in 2008.



From 2006 to 2008, the percentage of high school students who have never used smokeless tobacco but who have one or more friends who currently use smokeless tobacco increased. In 2006, 33% of high school students who had never used smokeless tobacco had one or more friends who were current users of smokeless tobacco. By 2008, this



number increased to 38%. In 2008, among high school students who are current users of smokeless tobacco, 78% had one or more friends who were current users of smokeless tobacco. This is a decrease since 2006, when 86% of current smokeless tobacco users had one or more friends who also used smokeless tobacco.

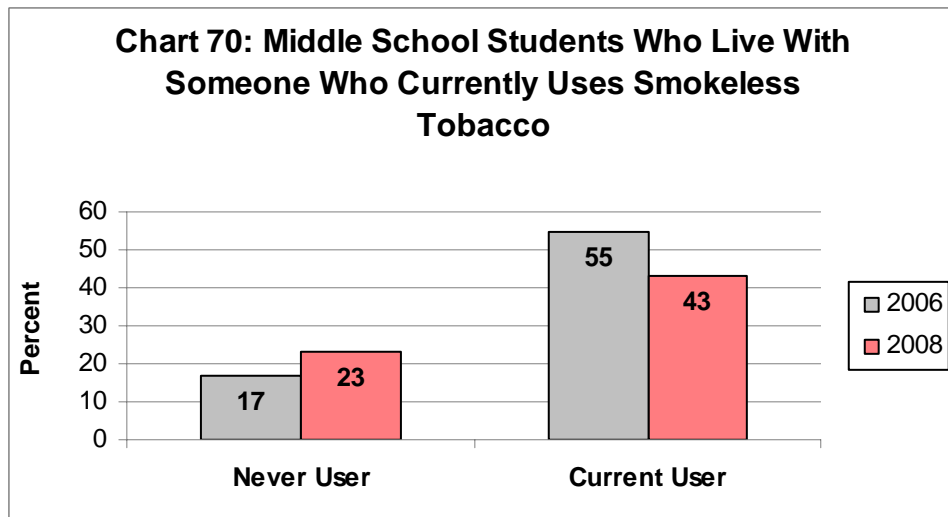
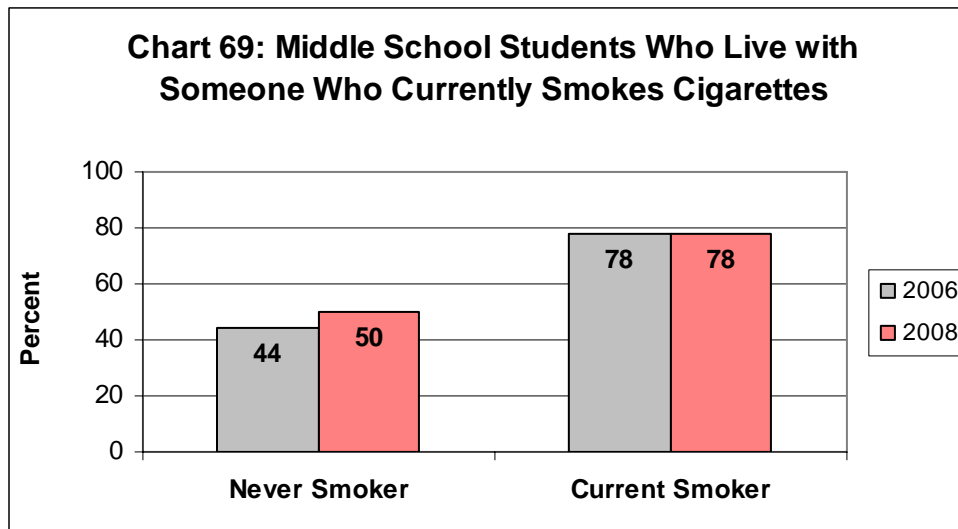
VI. SOCIAL INFLUENCES IMPACTING TOBACCO USE

B. Middle School

From 2006 to 2008, the percentage of middle school students who have never smoked but who live with someone who currently smokes increased from 44% to 50%. In 2008, middle school students who currently smoke and live with someone who smokes remained the same as in 2006 (78%).

From 2006 to 2008, the percentage of middle school students who currently live with

someone who uses smokeless tobacco increased for never users. In 2006, 17% of middle school students who had never used smokeless tobacco lived with a current user. This percentage increased to 23% in 2008. Among current users of smokeless tobacco, 43% live with someone who currently uses smokeless tobacco.



VI. SOCIAL INFLUENCES IMPACTING TOBACCO USE

B. Middle School

From 2006 to 2008, the percentage of middle school students who have never smoked but who have one or more friends who currently smoke increased from 21% to 31%. Eighty-eight percent of middle school students who currently smoke report having one or more friends who also currently smoke.

From 2006 to 2008, the percentage of middle school students who have never used smokeless tobacco but who have one or more friends who currently use smokeless tobacco in-

creased from 23% to 33%. In 2006, 76% of middle school students who reported current use of smokeless tobacco products had one or more friends who also used smokeless tobacco. This number decreased to 73% in 2008.

Chart 71: Middle School Students Who Have One or More Friends Who Currently Smoke Cigarettes

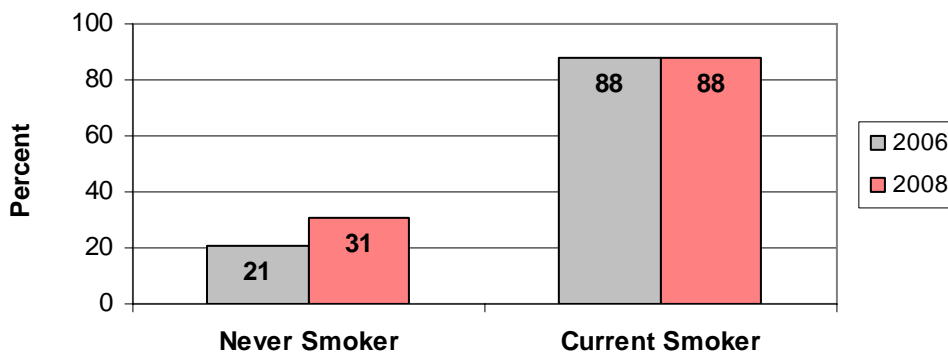
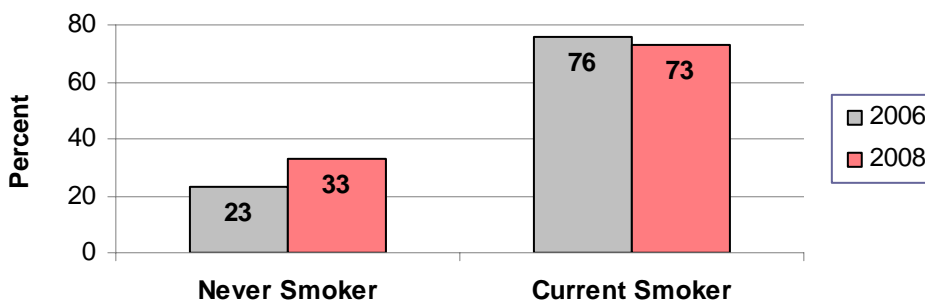


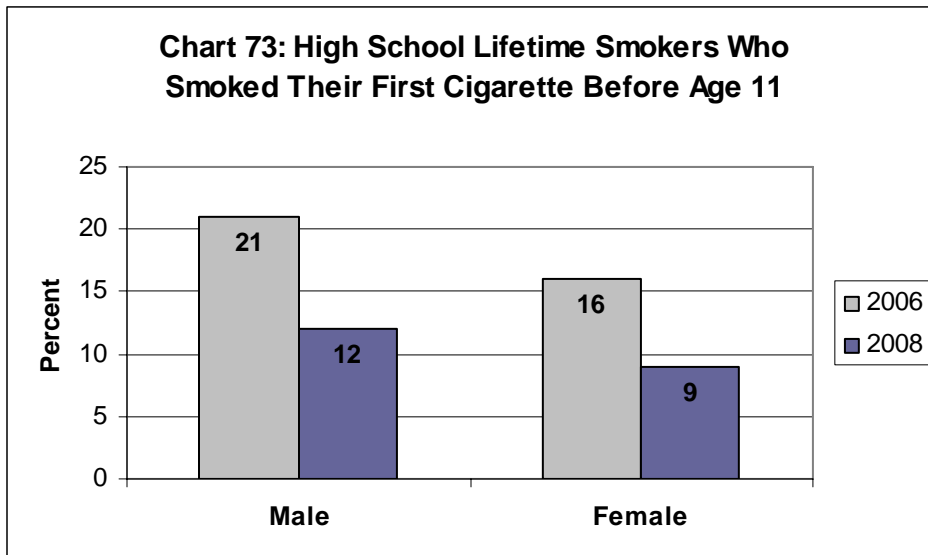
Chart 72: Middle School Students Who Have One or More Friends Who Currently Use Smokeless Tobacco



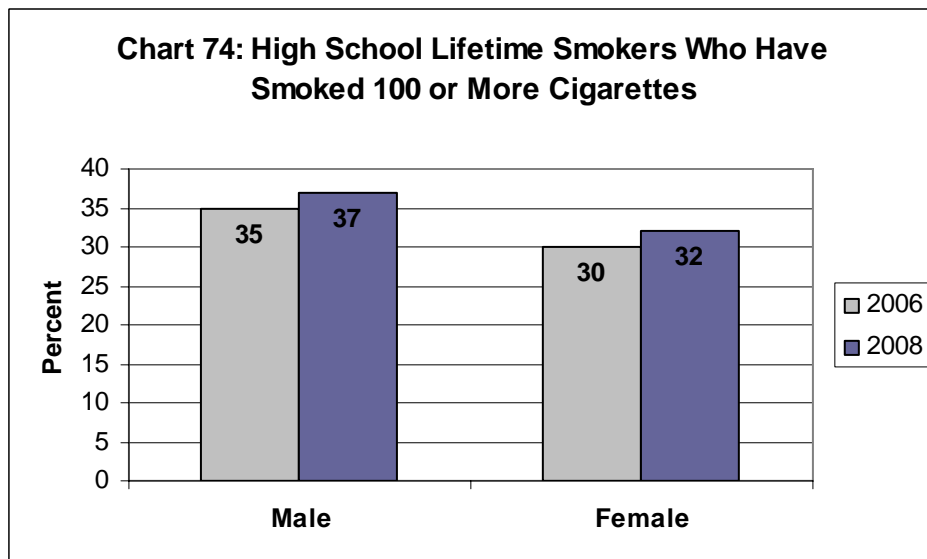
VII. TOBACCO DEPENDENCE

A. High School

The total percentage of high school lifetime smokers who smoked their first cigarette before the age of 11 decreased from 18% in 2006 to 10% in 2008. Among male high school smokers, the percentage of lifetime smokers who smoked their first cigarette before the age of 11 decreased from 21% in 2006 to 12% in 2008. Among females, the percentage of lifetime smokers who smoked their first cigarette before the age of 11 decreased from 16% in 2006 to 9% in 2008.



Total lifetime smokers who have smoked more than 100 cigarettes increased from 32% in 2006 to 34% in 2008. In 2006, 35% of male lifetime smokers reported smoking more than 100 cigarettes, increasing to 37% in 2008.

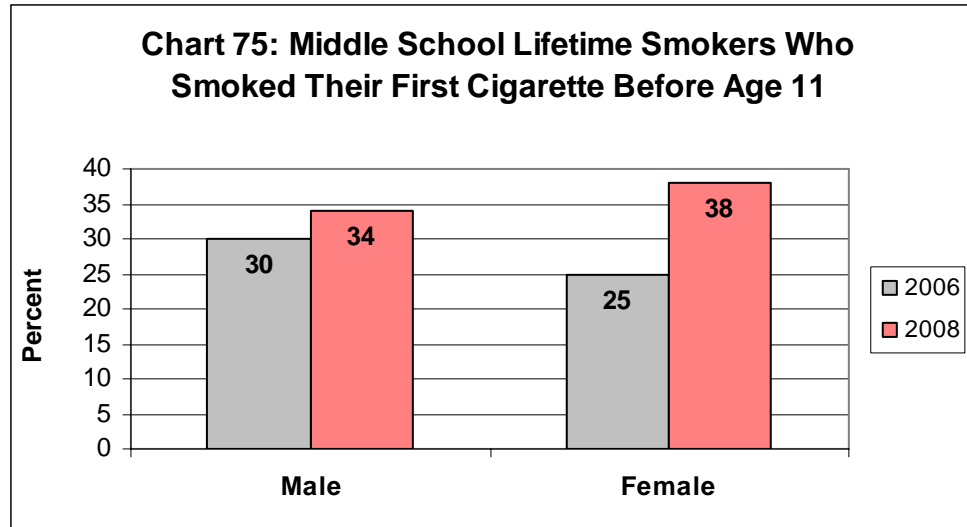


Similarly, 30% of female lifetime smokers reported smoking more than 100 cigarettes in 2006, increasing slightly to 32% in 2008. In 2008, both the White and the Other race or ethnicity groups increased in the percentage of lifetime smokers who had smoked 100 or more cigarettes, with the African-American and Hispanic groups decreasing.

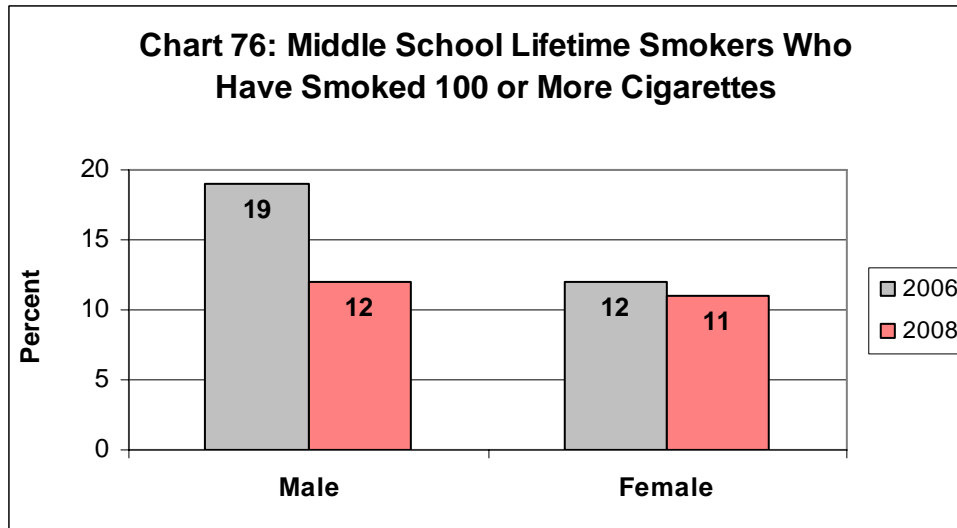
VII. TOBACCO DEPENDENCE

A. Middle School

From 2006 to 2008, middle school lifetime smokers who smoked their first cigarette before the age of eleven increased from 28% in 2006 to 36% in 2008. The greatest increase was seen in middle school females. In 2006, 25% of females smoked their first cigarette before age 11, compared to 38% in 2008. Males also increased, but not as much as females.



The total percentage of middle school lifetime smokers who have smoked more than one hundred cigarettes decreased from 16% in 2006 to 12% in 2008. Among male middle school lifetime smokers, this number decreased from 19% in 2006 to 12% in 2008. Similarly, female lifetime smokers also decreased. In 2006, 12% of female



middle school lifetime smokers reported smoking one hundred or more cigarettes. By 2008, this number had decrease to 11%.

VIII. Definitions

Access to Tobacco: current cigarette smokers who were under age 18 were asked how they usually obtained cigarettes in the previous 30 days and whether or not they were asked to show proof of age when purchasing cigarettes in a store in the previous 30 days.

Current bidi smoking: having smoked at least one bidi on one or more of the past 30 days. Bidis (pronounced “bee-dees”) are hand-rolled cigarettes wrapped in a leaf, tied with a string, and imported to the United States primarily from India and other Southeast Asian countries. They are small, thin and can be flavored or unflavored.²

Current cigar smoking: having smoked at least one cigar, cigarillo, or little cigar on one or more of the past 30 days.

Current cigarette smoking: having smoked at least one cigarette on one or more of the past 30 days.

Current smokeless tobacco use: having used smokeless tobacco at least once on one or more of the past 30 days.

Current use of any tobacco product: having smoked or used a tobacco product on one or more of the past 30 days.

Exposure to Secondhand Smoke: students were asked on how many of the past seven days they were in the same room or riding in a car with someone who was smoking cigarettes.

Lifetime bidi smoking: having ever tried smoking a bidi, even one or two puffs.

Lifetime cigar smoking: having ever tried smoking a cigar, cigarillo, or little cigar; even one or two puffs.

Lifetime cigarette smoking: having ever tried smoking a cigarette, even one or two puffs.

Lifetime smokeless tobacco use: having ever used smokeless tobacco, even one or two times.

Lifetime use of any type of tobacco: having ever tried smoking or using a tobacco product, even one or two puffs.

Other Race/Ethnic Group: American Indians, Alaskan Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians or other Pacific Islanders.

Perceptions and Attitudes Toward Tobacco Use: students were asked questions to reveal if they think smoking makes others have more friends, fit in or is harmful to themselves or others.

Quit attempts: current smoker attempts to stop smoking at least once in the past 12 months.

Social Influences Impacting Tobacco Use: measured by asking students whether or not they live in a home in which someone else who smokes cigarettes or uses smokeless tobacco. Social influences are also measured by asking students whether or not one or more of their closest friends smoke cigarettes or use smokeless tobacco.

Tobacco Dependence Among Youth: youth that have smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime are at risk for becoming established smokers, or people who smoke cigarettes on a daily basis. Having smoked at least 100 cigarettes in a lifetime is also a strong indicator of nicotine addiction.

IX. TABLES

A. High School Current Use

Table 1: Current Tobacco Use Among Kentucky High School Students by Gender, Race/Ethnicity and Grade, 2008										
Category	Cigarette Use		Smokeless Tobacco Use		Cigar Use		Bidi Use		Any Tobacco Use	
	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Gender										
Female	26.7	(24.2-29.2)	4.5	(3.6-5.4)	10.4	(8.4-12.4)	3.8	(2.6-5.0)	31.1	(28.1-34.1)
Male	26.7	(22.2-31.2)	23.4	(20.6-26.2)	19.2	(16.1-22.3)	8.1	(6.6-9.6)	41.2	(37.8-44.6)
Race/Ethnicity										
White	28.4	(24.9-31.9)	15.1	(13.4-16.8)	15.2	(2.5-17.7)	5.4	(4.3-6.5)	37.7	(34.8-40.6)
Black	14.4	(8.9-19.9)	6.0	(3.2-8.8)	12.1	(8.8-15.4)	9.3	(7.3-11.3)	26.3	(20.3-32.3)
Hispanic	20.6	(9.4-31.8)	2.8	(0.1-5.7)	9.0	(0.8-17.2)	2.3	(-2.4-7.0)	20.8	(10.3-31.3)
Other	35.4	(21.7-49.1)	26.7	(16.7-36.7)	25.6	(13.6-37.6)	21.9	(11.6-32.2)	44.2	(34.4-54.0)
Grade										
9 th	20.0	(16.4-23.6)	10.7	(8.7-12.7)	12.4	(9.4-15.4)	3.8	(2.8-4.8)	28.8	(24.3-33.3)
10 th	29.1	(23.9-34.3)	16.6	(14.7-18.5)	16.1	(12.4-19.8)	8.8	(7.3-10.3)	40.7	(37.9-43.5)
11 th	27.2	(20.9-33.5)	12.8	(9.3-16.3)	12.5	(7.1-17.1)	4.0	(2.0-6.0)	35.7	(28.4-43.0)
12 th	32.0	(37.4-26.6)	16.6	(12.2-21.0)	18.7	(13.5-23.9)	6.8	(3.8-9.8)	41.0	(35.1-46.9)
Total	26.8	(24.0-29.6)	14.1	(12.6-15.6)	15.0	(12.7-17.3)	6.0	(5.0-7.0)	36.3	(33.9-38.7)

IX. TABLES

B. High School Lifetime Use

Table 2: Lifetime Tobacco Use Among Kentucky High School Students by Gender, Race/Ethnicity and Grade, 2008										
Category	Cigarette Use		Smokeless Tobacco Use		Cigar Use		Bidi Use		Any Tobacco Use	
	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Gender										
Female	59.8	(56.9-62.7)	16.4	(14.5-18.3)	33.4	(30.2-36.6)	5.3	(3.7-6.9)	64.3	(61.4-67.2)
Male	57.9	(53.5-62.3)	45.3	(42.2-48.4)	46.2	(42.1-50.3)	11.2	(9.1-13.3)	69.2	(66.1-72.3)
Race/Ethnicity										
White	60.3	(56.6-64.0)	32.3	(29.9-34.7)	39.9	(37.0-42.8)	7.5	(6.0-9.0)	66.8	(64.0-69.6)
Black	48.6	(40.2-57.0)	21.2	(12.4-30.0)	41.1	(32.2-49.9)	13.5	(7.0-20.0)	68.6	(61.3-75.9)
Hispanic	49.3	(33.8-64.8)	20.9	(5.5-36.3)	35.7	(26.5-44.9)	7.6	(-0.3-15.5)	59.3	(49.5-69.1)
Other	62.8	(51.8-73.8)	37.9	(24.3-51.5)	34.5	(22.2-46.8)	22.9	(12.1-33.7)	69.0	(61.2-76.8)
Grade										
9 th	48.9	(43.4-54.4)	26.5	(23.2-29.8)	30.9	(26.2-35.6)	6.7	(4.4-9.0)	58.4	(54.1-62.7)
10 th	64.0	(67.9-60.1)	32.4	(28.8-36.0)	43.5	(39.8-47.2)	11.0	(8.7-13.3)	71.4	(67.3-75.5)
11 th	59.5	(51.4-67.6)	31.9	(26.1-37.7)	39.1	(33.8-44.4)	8.0	(3.4-12.6)	66.0	(58.4-73.6)
12 th	65.2	(58.6-71.8)	33.1	(28.3-37.9)	47.9	(41.4-54.4)	5.8	(3.3-8.3)	72.6	(67.0-78.2)
Total	58.9	(56.1-61.7)	30.9	(29.2-32.6)	39.8	(37.4-42.2)	8.4	(6.8-10.0)	66.8	(64.6-69.0)

IX. TABLES

C. Middle School Current Use

Table 3: Current Tobacco Use Among Kentucky Middle School Students by Gender, Race/Ethnicity and Grade, 2008										
Category	Cigarette Use		Smokeless Tobacco Use		Cigar Use		Bidi Use		Any Tobacco Use	
	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Gender										
Female	9.8	(7.4-12.2)	2.6	(1.7-3.5)	4.7	(3.1-6.3)	1.9	(0.9-2.9)	35.5	(31.5-39.5)
Male	9.2	(7.2-11.2)	12.9	(10.4-15.4)	7.4	(5.0-9.8)	4.4	(2.7-6.1)	42.8	(39.0-46.6)
Race/Ethnicity										
White	10.0	(7.8-12.2)	8.4	(6.7-10.1)	5.8	(4.1-7.5)	2.8	(1.7-3.9)	39.4	(36.2-42.6)
Black	7.5	(4.4-10.6)	4.7	(2.8-6.6)	9.8	(5.4-14.2)	6.3	(2.9-9.7)	43.0	(33.2-52.8)
Hispanic	4.4	(0.8-8.0)	1.2	(-0.1-2.5)	3.8	(0.6-7.0)	1.2	(-0.8-3.2)	27.4	(19.3-35.5)
Other	8.8	(3.8-13.8)	7.9	(2.8-13.0)	6.1	(1.5-10.7)	6.0	(-0.6-12.6)	38.1	(24.6-51.6)
Grade										
6 th	3.9	(1.8-6.0)	4.0	(2.3-5.7)	2.3	(0.6-4.0)	2.3	(1.2-3.4)	25.6	(21.7-29.5)
7 th	10.5	(7.8-13.2)	9.0	(6.9-11.1)	6.2	(3.8-8.6)	4.1	(2.5-5.7)	41.4	(35.1-47.7)
8 th	14.4	(10.9-17.9)	10.2	(7.3-13.1)	9.9	(7.1-12.7)	3.0	(1.3-4.7)	50.9	(45.7-56.1)
Total	9.7	(7.8-11.6)	7.8	(6.3-9.3)	6.2	(4.5-7.9)	3.3	(2.0-4.6)	39.5	(36.1-42.9)

IX. TABLES

D. Middle School Lifetime Use

Table 4: Lifetime Tobacco Use Among Kentucky Middle School Students by Gender, Race/Ethnicity and Grade, 2008										
Category	Cigarette Use		Smokeless Tobacco Use		Cigar Use		Bidi Use		Any Tobacco Use	
	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI	%	CI
Gender										
Female	31.0	(26.6-35.4)	9.9	(8.2-11.6)	13.6	(11.4-15.8)	2.9	(1.6-4.2)	35.5	(31.5-39.5)
Male	30.2	(26.6-33.8)	25.4	(22.8-28.0)	20.6	(17.2-24.0)	6.1	(4.4-7.8)	42.8	(39.0-46.6)
Race/Ethnicity										
White	30.6	(27.0-34.2)	18.9	(16.9-20.9)	17.0	(14.8-19.2)	4.1	(3.0-5.2)	39.4	(36.2-42.6)
Black	32.0	(23.3-40.7)	12.3	(6.7-17.9)	21.8	(16.5-27.1)	7.9	(4.2-11.6)	43.0	(33.2-52.8)
Hispanic	24.0	(15.1-32.9)	8.6	(3.3-13.9)	10.9	(4.3-17.5)	3.6	(-0.6-7.8)	27.4	(19.3-35.5)
Other	30.0	(17.7-42.3)	13.5	(6.8-20.2)	16.6	(9.8-23.4)	7.8	(0.7-14.9)	38.1	(24.6-51.6)
Grade										
6 th	17.0	(13.1-20.9)	11.3	(8.9-13.7)	9.3	(7.5-11.1)	3.1	(1.7-4.5)	25.6	(21.7-29.5)
7 th	32.1	(25.9-38.3)	19.2	(15.9-22.5)	17.7	(13.9-21.5)	5.0	(3.2-6.8)	41.4	(35.1-47.7)
8 th	42.5	(37.2-47.8)	22.9	(19.1-26.7)	24.8	(20.6-29.0)	5.4	(3.7-7.1)	50.9	(45.7-56.1)
Total	30.7	(27.2-34.2)	17.9	(16.0-19.8)	17.3	(15.1-19.5)	4.6	(3.4-5.8)	39.5	(36.1-42.9)

X. TABLES

B. High School & Middle School Demographics

Table 5: Kentucky Middle and High School Survey Participants, 2008				
Category	High School Actual Number	High School Weighted Percentage	Middle School Actual Number	Middle School Weighted Percentage
Gender				
Female	1441	49%	2063	49%
Male	1431	51%	2010	51%
Race/Ethnicity				
White	2400	91%	3362	90%
Black	277	6%	399	6%
Hispanic	83	1%	106	1%
Other	99	2%	189	3%
Grade				
6 th	-	-	1307	33%
7 th	-	-	1498	34%
8 th	-	-	1256	34%
9 th	811	28%	-	-
10 th	822	26%	-	-
11 th	733	24%	-	-
12 th	490	22%	-	-

X. TECHNICAL NOTES

Sample

A two-stage cluster sample design was used to produce a representative sample of students in Kentucky. The first stage consisted of randomly choosing 120 of the 225 public high schools and 124 of the 221 public middle schools in the state with probability proportional to enrollment size. Of these, 87 high schools and 106 middle schools agreed to participate.

The second stage of the sampling involved randomly choosing classes within the sampled schools. All students from each randomly selected classroom were asked to participate. A total of 3474 students from high school and 4721 students from middle school were randomly selected to participate in the KYTS. Of those selected, 2888 high school students (grades 9-12) and 4088 middle school students (grades 6-8) completed the survey. The overall response rate was 60% percent for high schools and 74% percent for middle schools.

Survey Instrument

The KYTS was given to students in one class period. Those administering the survey protected student privacy by following procedures to assure that student participation was anonymous and voluntary. Students completed a self-administered questionnaire in the classroom and recorded their answers on a response sheet. The core questionnaire contains 67 items, including questions about tobacco use, exposure to secondhand smoke, smoking cessation, school curriculum, minors' ability to purchase or obtain tobacco products, knowledge and attitudes about tobacco, familiarity with pro-tobacco and anti-tobacco media messages, as well as demographic items.

Weighting

The high school and middle school samples for the KYTS are representative of all public high school and middle school students in Kentucky. The response rate for both high school and middle school students surveyed was high enough to produce estimates that are representative of the entire high school and middle school populations of the state. The estimates can be used to make inferences concerning tobacco use risk behaviors of public school students in grades 6 through 12 in Kentucky. A weighting factor was applied to each high school and middle school questionnaire to reduce bias by adjusting for non-response and to reflect the likelihood of sampling each student. With weighted data, tests of statistical significance were done on prevalence estimates.

Limitations

The results of the KYTS are subject to limitations, including but not restricted to the following: First, the data only represent youth attending public middle and high schools. It does not include all youth in the age group for these two schools, such as those who are home-schooled or attend private schools. Next, the KYTS has not been conducted during the same time of year each year it has been administered. The KYTS was conducted in the spring in 2000 and 2002, in the fall in 2004, and again in the spring in 2006 and 2008. This introduces the possibility of variations in results from year to year. For example, the school population is older in the spring than in the fall. Finally, all data are self reported and respondents might not answer honestly about using tobacco, which is a socially undesirable behavior.

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2. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Bidi use among urban youth—Massachusetts, March-April 1999. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 1999;48(36):796-799.